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VOLUME XLIV, NUMBER 32.
WHOLE NUMBER 2276.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 6, 1907.

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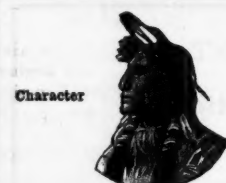


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The Rendezvous of the Army and Navy. American Plan

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 6, 1907.

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Capt. G. Souard Turner, 7th U.S. Inf., who made last year's inspection of the Montana National Guard, embodied in his report thereon several recommendations which are of interest to militia conditions in general. "I recommend," he says, "that after election and before appointment each officer be required to pass an examination prepared by the adjutant general as to his qualifications for the duties of the position to which he has been elected. Also that suitable rules be prescribed as to the manner of holding such examination. That all officers holding commissions at the present time be required to pass such examination by a given date. That garrison courts be authorized for the trial of enlisted men for all offenses; such courts to consist of three officers, preferably the company officers of the offender; that their finding and sentence be subject to the approval of the Governor; that they shall have power to fine, imprison, or dishonorably discharge; that dishonorable discharge carry with it disfranchisement. Further, that no company commander be permitted to drop from his rolls for non-attendance any enlisted man except by authority of the Governor. That no company commander allow members of his command to quit their place of residence and sever their connections with the guard except upon application approved by the Governor. The regimental and battalion commanders know nothing of the condition of organizations in their commands. To remedy this, I strongly recommend that a regular progressive course of instruction be prescribed from the Adjutant General's office for each year; that the battalion commanders make several inspections during the year for verification; that monthly reports be required from company commanders showing the number of drills, the attendance, and kind of instruction imparted. This I believe would insure the companies arriving in camp at least instructed in company drill. At present much of the time in camp that should be devoted to other subjects is spent on preliminary drills."

Capt. Edwin R. Stuart, C.E. U.S.A., to whose prize essay on "Promotions and Retirements" we have already alluded, makes a most forcible point against the proposed system of promotion by elimination. "It seems to be always assumed," he says, "that elimination will improve the commissioned personnel of the Army. It may be said without undue error that there are probably not over ten per cent. of the officers now in the Service who are not worth their pay to the Government. The Service would be improved by getting rid of them and replacing them by new material. The average efficiency of those remaining would be improved by eliminating another ten per cent. But that the average efficiency of the entire personnel is greater after this ten per cent. has been replaced is not proved. So long as no good men are eliminated, the Service will suffer no harm. The Army will cease to offer any attraction to good men to enter it as soon as any process of elimination is fastened upon it by which good men are eliminated for no other reason than that, in the opinion of some board, they are less efficient than other officers of the same grade. Especially is this true in view of the fact that the opinion of this board, as has been seen, may be influenced by other considerations than efficiency, and that, due to political pressure, the opinions of the board may not govern in the decision. Any officer entering the Service under such conditions has before him the possibility of elimination at all stages of his career, with an allowance from the Government not at all in proportion to the decrease in wage-earning capacity for a man of his ability."

Adjutant Gen. J. C. R. Foster, of Florida, in an official letter which we publish in our National Guard news in this issue, announces the most vigorous action against the illegal wearing of the military uniform by the arrest of the offender. This is an example for other states to follow, and there are numerous opportunities for similar action. In New York, for example, the illegal wearing of

uniforms by organization not a part of the military force is most notorious, and has been for years. With a new Governor of the independence of character of Mr. Hughes some action might be taken if those whose duty it is will point out to him the violation. Only on St. Patrick's Day last there was an entire brigade of what is known as "The Irish Volunteers" bearing arms, and parading illegally in New York city, some of them coming from New Jersey and entering New York as an armed body, without the consent of the Governor, which they should have had. If these "volunteers" desire military service, there are numerous National Guard organizations they can join, and there is excellent material in their ranks. There is no excuse, however, for their existence as independent armed military bodies, and so long as the law forbids the parade of such unauthorized forces, it should be enforced. Here is an opportunity for some of the officers of the National Guard Association of New York to invite the attention of the Governor to the matter, but the chances are they never will.

Col. Philip Reade asks: "What ought the name of the 23d Infantry Regimental Camp at the Ter-Centennial Jamestown Exposition to be? Answering my own question, I decide that the name shall be prominently identified with the early aboriginal occupants of that region, preferably a male individual, rather than a geographical division. No such name as 'Camp Robert E. Lee' should be given; too recent; might be deemed historically inappropriate because identified with a too recent period. Such names as 'Camp Washington,' 'Camp Mt. Vernon,' savor of a period posterior to colonial occupancy. The names of Powhattan and Pocahontas have already been appropriated in connection with the exposition. Such names as 'Opequam,' 'Roanoke,' etc., are not as fitting as personal names like 'Opecanough,' the Pontiac and Tecumseh of his period. If the duty devolves upon the undersigned of naming the area where his regiment is to encamp from the 24th of April to the 30th of November, 1907, he would like to give a name to the camp of historic accuracy and appropriateness. Help me out."

Mr. W. G. FitzGerald, writing in Appleton's Magazine of the naval expansion of the great powers, which, he says, are "navy mad," remarks that "Great Britain's navy costs her the vast sum of \$200,000,000 a year, and this is increasing by leaps and bounds." As against this statement it is worth noting that according to the latest return of the British Admiralty the greatest expenditure in any one year on the British navy was \$184,298,405, in 1904-5, which was an increase of about \$5,500,000 over that for the preceding year. For the succeeding year, 1905-6, the sum is estimated at only \$166,948,000—a marked decrease instead of an increase. Turning to "Whitaker's Almanack" to supplement the Admiralty return, we find that the estimates for 1906-7 are only \$159,347,500, showing another marked decrease. Instead of saying the British navy bill was \$200,000,000 a year and was increasing by leaps and bounds, Mr. FitzGerald should have said it was about \$160,000,000 a year and was decreasing.

One of our correspondents, an Army officer of large experience and high reputation, writes, saying: "Though I am one of many who must admit that the wise physician seeks to reconcile his patient to that which appears to him to be inevitable, yet your able editorial on the Koehler court-martial seems to bring me some cheer and renewal of hope, simply because it accurately diagnoses the fatal disease, lays bare its causes and malignant effects, and hints at a possible remedy. Your utterances are so full of truth, wisdom and righteousness and manifest such masterful and sympathetic knowledge of the sad conditions, that I feel constrained to write at once to express not only my heartfelt thanks but also my fervent wish, that the lamp you have lighted may so illumine the dark and perilous ways on which we have fallen and may so clearly show the path to saving health, that what now seems inevitable ruin may after all be successfully avoided. You are right in your judgment that 'not military but civilian ideas' are at the root of the evil; and these ideas have been given a weight they never deserved, and must be held chiefly responsible for the disease you have so ably described."

At a meeting of the Panama Railroad and Steamship Company held in New York, April 1, Lieut. Col. George W. Goethals, C.E., U.S.A., was elected president of the company to succeed Theodore P. Shonts. The other officers elected were: Vice President E. A. Drake; secretary, T. H. Rossbottom; treasurer, S. Deming; directors, Brig. Gen. P. C. Hains, Oswald H. Ernst and Clarence R. Edwards; Col. William C. Gorgas, Lieut. Col. George W. Goethals and Majors William L. Sibert and David Du B. Gaillard, all of the Army; Civil Engrs. Mordecai T. Endicott and Harry H. Rousseau, both of the Navy; E. A. Drake, Jackson Smith and J. C. S. Blackburn. R. R. Rogers was made general counsel for the company.

President Roosevelt on March 28 signed the executive order requiring the Philippine Commission to issue a call for a general election of delegates to the First Philippine Assembly. The order recites that peace has been restored to all of the Christian sections of the islands. Though no date for the election is named in the order, the Philippine Commission has already fixed upon July 30. Authority for the order is contained in an act of Congress approved

July 1, 1902, which stipulated that whenever the President was satisfied that peace had been established he should direct that a census of the population be taken. Two years after the completion of this census, peace still prevailing, the President, it was provided, should issue the election order, applying to all the islands not inhabited by Moros or other non-Christian tribes. The President says in the order that he received the certification of peace Sept. 11, 1902, and nine days later ordered the census taken. The complete returns were reported March 28, 1905. The present proclamation bears date March 28, 1907, thus complying specifically with the law.

Comdr. William S. Hogg, U.S.N., in charge of the wireless telegraph station at the Pensacola Navy Yard, has given the Pensacola Journal some interesting information relative to wireless communication over great distances. It is in part as follows: "A message from the navy yard at Pensacola, distant 1,768 statute miles from Point Loma, Cal., was read by the latter station, and this is the first instance of connecting by wireless the east coast with the Pacific coast. Pensacola navy yard, as stated by the Point Loma operator, came in very loud at times. The operator at Point Loma states that he heard some ship or station talking to Pensacola, but not plainly enough to read. Pensacola was talking to the Connecticut near Guantanamo, latitude 21:48 north and longitude 74:15 west, also with the Rhode Island near Cape Henry. We had called Washington, but the station was not heard to answer. In all probability Point Loma heard one of the ships and not Washington, as we can hear the latter station only half the time. She sends at night."

Mail advices from Tokio state that the Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs, in the course of a recent speech before the Japanese Diet, with regard to the San Francisco school question, said: "In regard to the foreign suspicion of aggressive intentions, on the part of Japan, these ideas can only be attributed to great ignorance of the conditions in this country. The military and naval proposals in the budget are of a kind merely to restore and reorganize the national forces, just as every other nation is doing. On behalf, not only of the government, but of the nation, I beg to declare that Japan has no aggressive intentions whatever. As far as commerce is concerned, our policy may or may not be considered aggressive. We intend to push our interests to the front. We have the right possessed by all countries to peacefully compete with other nations, but we intend to firmly adhere to the principles of equal opportunity and the open door."

Capt. Henry T. Allen, 6th U.S. Cav., who, for nearly six years, has served as Chief of the Philippine Constabulary with rank of brigadier general, has done so much to develop that organization into an efficient and trustworthy force that his resignation of the post will be deeply regretted by persons familiar with his work. He took a leading part in organizing the constabulary and labored zealously to conform it to army discipline and army standards, having been aided in this by several other capable officers of the Army, including Capt. Harry H. Bandholtz, 2d U.S. Inf., who, we understand, succeeds him as chief. As noted in these columns last week, Captain Allen resigned rather than submit to the dictation of a Filipino member of the Philippine Civil Commission in the selection of a constabulary lieutenant. His action in so doing is entirely creditable to his position and professional self-respect.

With the organization of the Army National Bank at Fort Leavenworth, which has been authorized by the Comptroller of the Currency, the long-felt want of banking facilities at that important military post will have been supplied in the very best way. It was thought at first that the need could be met by inducing one of the banks in Leavenworth to establish a branch at Fort Leavenworth, but the Treasury authorities held that under the law a branch of a national bank could not be established on a military reservation. They suggested, therefore, the organization of an original national bank at Fort Leavenworth, and this has been done. The capital of the institution, \$25,000, has been subscribed by citizens of Kansas and the bank will soon be ready for business. There can be no doubt that it will be a great convenience for officers and men stationed at Fort Leavenworth.

Another recognition of the thoroughness of German military training appears in a press despatch from Berlin to the effect that two general officers of the German army have been detailed as instructors in the Argentine army. They leave to assume their new duties at once. Argentina for years has been a great admirer of the German army. The South American country has sent officers to Germany to study the tactics of the German army and become familiar with the various maneuvers. They have tried for a number of years to receive a number of German officers to act as instructors, but until now their requests have been denied.

The importance of encouraging horse breeding is urged upon the attention of the British military authorities on the ground that unless a reserve of horses is formed should war break out the position of the artillery and, indeed, of the army generally, would be very serious, and the authorities would be almost entirely dependent on foreign markets.

Major George P. Ahern, U.S.A., Chief of the Philippine Forestry Bureau, who has done much to promote the timber interests of the Philippines, has become greatly interested in the wonderful orchids of the islands, and is supplying them to collectors in various countries. Thus far he has classified thirty-eight varieties, and through his native expert, Regino Fermin, is actively seeking for others. "The Major," says the Manila Times, "by reason of his official position, receives numberless inquiries from collectors in all parts of the postal kingdom. Formerly these occasioned him no little bother and work. But since his discovery of the native out on Calle Singalong, No. 255, in Paco, by name Regino Fermin, the Major folds a carbon duplicate of details and price list into an envelope and it's up to Regino. There are thirty-eight varieties listed, some priced at twenty cents Conant, others fifty cents, others a peso—two pesos—three. Of the lot two show a listed price of one hundred pesos, those two being the Portei and Brymeriana of the phalenopsis intermedia group. Another of the phalenopsis (Delicada) has just been discovered by one of Fermin's agents in the South. The prices of these flowers are fixed locally, and are much lower than in other parts of the world. The Vanda Sanderiana, for instance, says Major Ahern, listed at three pesos by Fermin, sells in London for a pound sterling."

Major Henry I. Raymond, Med. Dept., U.S.A., surgeon of the Recruit Depot, Columbus Barracks, Ohio, is not yet convinced of the practical value of the depot system, so far as it relates to the physique of recruits. Writing on this subject in the Military Surgeon, he says: "The depot system to which we returned less than two years ago, must however still be regarded as in its experimental stage and there are those who believe that the change of front in 1905 was too radical; that an 'incline to the right' would have evaded the pitfalls, without the necessity of lopping off many thousands of dollars from the national exchequer which the depot system entails. The *bête noir* of the old system (no-depot system) was the enormous number of discharges of assigned recruits within six months of their enlistments. This betokened a laxity in the medical examinations at recruiting stations and the remedy would seem to lie in the detail only of medical officers of military training and long experience for this important duty and not the subversion of the entire fabric. It is doubtful if there is any less number of discharges now than formerly, although now they are made within a month after enlistment and, before assignment to regiments. For one week last winter it was reported that the number of discharges throughout the Army was exactly equal to the number of enlistments."

Major John Biddle, C.E., U.S.A., who saw service in Cuba during the Spanish war and is therefore qualified to speak of the changes which have taken place in the island since then, is greatly impressed with the conditions he found during a recent visit to Havana. "The Cuban capital," says Major Biddle, in a current newspaper interview, "is one of the finest cities in the tropics; the streets are the best and the cleanest I have ever seen. Since the Americans raised 'Old Glory' over Morro castle, a new city has been born there; a new civic pride instilled in the hearts of the people, due to the spirit of Americanism, that is making for the best of everything modern and will develop that city into the money, brains, enterprise and shipping metropolis of the semi-tropical and tropical cities of this hemisphere. Two years ago a magnificent boulevard was constructed on the water front that extends for two miles. Facing this are handsome residences of the Spanish type of architecture and palaces, the homes of the wealthy class. As an evidence of the advance in real estate values due to the many great municipal improvements that have been made, I was shown a property on the water front that could have been purchased before the Spanish-American War for \$10,000 that is now held for \$150,000."

Staff Surgeon Gottwald, of the German army, who was with the Japanese forces in Manchuria during the war with Russia, has written an interesting paper for the *Allgemeine Militärärztliche Zeitung*, portions of which have been translated by the Military Surgeon. Doctor Gottwald states that the Japanese Sanitary Corps did wonderful work. Its service is divided into three zones. The first includes the position occupied by the field troops, the second the line of the reserves and the third the extreme rear. The wounded are transported in the first two zones by very practical horse carts which are capable of carrying one severely wounded person or four slightly wounded. The latter sit on the corners of the cart and prevent their wounded comrades from falling out. The width corresponds closely to the little Chinese wagons which they greatly resemble in other ways. They are also well adapted for pushing with provisions, dressings, war materials, etc. The most praiseworthy features of the Japanese organization appear to be the correct distribution of the medical personnel, the mounting of most of the sanitary troops and the use of the above mentioned wagons.

Mr. John F. Meigs, in an article on "Developments in Armor and Armament," which appears in the Journal of the United States Artillery, points out that the equipment of private ordnance factories in the United States is one of the most important facts in our industrial progress. "Only by means of these factories," says Mr. Meigs,

"probably, can a sufficient volume of ordnance output be reached. None of the great military powers rely entirely on their own shops for ordnance, and it would appear that the best way to get a full and elastic source of supply is to go to the trade, for if large manufacturing concerns maintain a sufficient ordnance staff, both in their offices and shops, they can quickly enlarge these and meet any demand that may be made. The question of the available sources of supply in this country, which, at the outset of the upbuilding of the Navy, attracted much attention, is not much considered at present. It is very much below that of all European powers, and while any war must probably be fought with the large guns on hand at its commencement, the number of smaller guns required, the repairs necessary to be made, and the ammunition that would be called for would be very great. For this reason the question of the available sources of supply is a vital one."

Members of Congress and other observers who have lately visited the Panama Canal Zone all express amazement at the remarkable health conditions which have been established in the territory through the efforts of the Chief Sanitary Officer, Col. William C. Gorgas, Med. Dept., U. S. A. These observers also state that the sanitary work accomplished in the Canal Zone has profoundly impressed the people, not only of Panama, but of the other Central American countries, who see in it another evidence of American energy and skill. "The accomplished result," says the New Orleans Picayune, "amounts to a grand victory over diseases which were long held to be unconquerably entrenched in those countries, and it is worthy of the highest admiration. It was accomplished by the medical and sanitary officers of the Army, and now that a most important and supplementary trust has been placed in the care of the medical officers of the United States Public Health and Marine Hospital Service in keeping the dreaded tropical diseases out of the Southern ports of the United States, they have a grand opportunity to emulate and round out the great service begun by the Army. If they shall demonstrate equal ability and fidelity in the discharge of that duty they will deserve no less of honor and gratitude."

Major Stephen M. Foote, Art. Corps, U.S.A., who commanded the artillery battalion at the camp of instruction near Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., last September, in speaking of the new field pieces his battalion was armed with, says: "The guns used by this battalion were issued to it at Fort Douglas, Salt Lake City, in March of last year. were subjected to the 500-mile march from Fort Douglas to Fort D. A. Russell in April and May, and to the drills and practice marches from that time on; yet not one gave any trouble whatever in firing. This is about as convincing a test as could well be desired of the capacity of the gun, firing mechanism, recoil system, elevating and traversing gear and carriage to stand long and rough marches and come into action ready in all respects to fire. The more we handle the new material the better we like it, the keener we realize the necessity of a highly-trained personnel, both officers and men, the more eager we are to practice with it in actual firing and in maneuvers, and the greater seem the possibilities of its advantageous employment in all the various phases of battle. I believe that in time of peace there is no way in which the proper handling of artillery can be mastered except at maneuvers."

At a dinner recently given in New York, George Mortimer Thomson, a well-known writer, in the course of a speech on General Grant, said: "Twenty-one years ago the eighteenth President of the United States and the first general of its armies bequeathed to his countrymen his achievements and his hopes for them and passed to his niche in the unseen temple with which the imagination of mankind rewards the glorified of our world. He remains conspicuous among the few commanders who, from Alexander to himself, not only never lost a battle, but never lost a gun where he held the individual command of an action. These facts are final proof of breadth of strategy and mastery of tactics. A commander who unites in the Grant measure these two elements of military success is certain of supreme military eminence in the conception of compatriots. The name of Grant is already the center of a literature. As the ages follow one another the poets, orators and historians will not fail to augment it, nor to burnish his fame to a luster which, howsoever bright, will not outshine his merits."

Mr. William E. Curtis, one of America's most observant travelers and journalists, after a tour of Cuba, declares that the United States troops stationed in the island are as creditable a body of men as ever assembled for military service. They are popular with the Cuban people, their camps are conspicuously clean and orderly, and their conduct is beyond reproach. Commenting on Mr. Curtis's remarks, the Washington Star, in which they are published, says: "Whether supporting his own flag, therefore, or the flag of another State temporarily, the American soldier is bearing himself creditably and efficiently. He respects his uniform and makes it respected. His life is not a picnic, and he is not an angel. Like his brother in civil life, he responds kindly to good treatment and resents bad treatment. He would be a very poor fighting man if he were organized on any other basis. Why not give him, then, a square deal, particularly while he is at home and walking the dull beats of an uninspiring peace routine? Our soldiers are citi-

zens as well, and when we do them hurt we hurt ourselves."

The Keep Committee on Department Methods, in their report to the President say, with reference to the "Cost Keeping" in the Government service: "Comparatively little has been written upon cost keeping, because this subject is a very recent development in accounting, which has been born of the necessity of providing the very best information for the producers of this industrial age. A bibliography of the subject appears at the end of this primer. It is interesting to note that the earliest publication on the general subject was from the pen of an officer of the Ordnance Department, U.S.A., and had particular reference to the system in use in the arsenals of the United States." When Capt. Henry Metcalfe, U.S.A., retired, who is the officer referred to, wrote his book on "Cost of Manufactures," in 1885, he narrowly escaped a court-martial, and we believe that this is the first official recognition of the value of his work.

Mr. D. R. Wood, American consul at Ceiba, Honduras, who arrived at New Orleans March 30, en route to Washington to make a report on general conditions in Central America, is quoted in press despatches as saying that Comdr. William M. Fullam, U.S.N., commanding the U. S. S. Marietta, is giving a good account of himself in dealing with the affair between Honduras and Nicaragua, and has so far prevented the butcheries and atrocities which usually prevail in Central American wars and revolutions. The Marietta had landed forces of marines at both Truxillo and Ceiba, who not only guarded the American consulates, but patrolled the towns to see that no looting went on. Foreigners resident in the two towns have been assured that the marines will protect them as well as Americans and that the fighting will have to be conducted according to the rules of war.

Rear Admiral Henry N. Manney, U.S.N., who represented the Navy at the International Conference on Wireless Telegraphy in Berlin last year, and who has since then been engaged in a further study of the subject in various European cities, is quoted in a press despatch from Berlin as saying that notable progress has been made in wireless telephoning since the conference and it is now possible to telephone wirelessly for thirty miles as compared with a quarter of a mile prior to the conference. The system experimented with is meant for marine use only, as it is more costly and less effective on land than the ordinary system. Admiral Manney thinks that if the receiver can be improved upon the system may prove useful for naval purposes.

Apocryph of the action of the court-martial in the case of Major Charles W. Penrose, 25th U.S. Inf., the Springfield Republican pertinently remarks: "If the court-martial that acquitted Major Penrose should try, in order, every officer and enlisted man of the discharged battalion of the 25th Infantry, on the evidence that has been placed before it, the acquittal of each soldier, without an exception, would necessarily have to be pronounced in turn. This undoubted fact adds to the gayety of the case. It is a singular situation when men who would have to be acquitted when tried individually are condemned when considered as a bunch."

The Army torpedo planter, Col. George Armistead, was at Pensacola, Fla., March 28, having on board a party of about sixteen instructors from the school at Fort Dobb to instruct the men stationed at Fort Barrancas in planting mines in the harbor. The vessel arrived from Tampa, where instructions were given the artillerymen in mining. She has been out during the entire winter at Southern ports, and when she leaves Pensacola she will go to Wilmington, and from there to Fortress Monroe. The Armistead is in command of Capt. Frank K. Fergusson, Art. Corps, U.S.A.

Brig. Gen. Thomas H. Barry, U.S.A., commanding the Army of Cuban Pacification, who recently completed a tour of inspection among the troops in the Eastern section of the island, has returned to Havana and is quoted in press despatches from that city as saying that the army is in good shape and that peaceful conditions prevail everywhere and will continue so during the presence of the American troops and the provisional government. He dwells on the quietude of the country, but says that economically there is great unrest.

The German government has ordered 244,844 men of the Army Reserve and Territorial Army to join the colors for a fortnight's service, to receive training with the new field gun and modified rifle, with improved ammunition. The number of men summoned for duty is 85,000 more than were called out for training in 1906. Military maneuvers on the largest scale, involving fortresses as well as troops, are being prepared.

A correspondent says: "Morris Schaff seems to have forgotten that the boys of this day do not have to travel over such slippery and treacherous ground (ice in his case) to see the girls as did the boys in his day, and more than all, who would have suspected such propensities of Morris, the leader of the choir, the cornerstone of the Christian Association, the right bower of the Howardites?"

RECONSTRUCTION OF WEST POINT.

We are permitted to publish the following letter from the architects of the new Military Academy buildings, explaining their designs and answering some of the objections urged against them:

Col. H. L. Scott, U.S.A., West Point, N.Y.

Sir: We have the honor to report as follows in the matter of the proposed treatment of the northerly end of the Infantry Plain, sketches and diagrams illustrating which are submitted herewith.

Ever since we first accepted the invitation to submit competitive designs for the proposed rebuilding of the Military Academy, we have endeavored to conceive of the work as a whole, not only from an administrative, but from an architectural standpoint. So studying the work, we have been and are convinced that the treatment of that portion of the post which is now occupied by the old hotel is almost to be considered the keynote of our entire scheme. A group of administrative buildings combining with various monuments and the post flag formed a part of our competitive design which received the unanimous approval of the judges. The same treatment, in a slightly modified form, was a part of the finally accepted scheme which received the approval of General Mills, then Superintendent; the Hon. Elihu Root, then Secretary of War; the Hon. W. H. Taft, now Secretary of War, and we believe, the President himself. At no time has any suggestion reached us from any official source tending to indicate a desire that the treatment of this portion of the work should be varied in any essential particular from the scheme to which we have adhered from the beginning.

The explanatory drawings we now send you represent the result of very minute study between General Mills, Major Carson, Messrs. Olmsted Brothers and ourselves. They are the result of a careful examination of the situation and the erection of poles, etc., giving the exact location of the buildings as we contemplate them. We trust that the results of our study may now commend themselves to you.

At present as one advances along the main axis between the academic building and the chapel, this main axis terminates in the air. It has for its culmination a thick grove of trees and the ugly and unmonumental hotel, which has neither military, nor scholastic significance; to the west, having no relationship whatever to any axis or line of vision, stands the battle monument, and still farther to the west and more isolated still is the post flag. We are unalterably of the opinion that our scheme for the development of West Point absolutely demands a grouping of effective units on the line of the main axis, which will concentrate interest at one point and at the same time close the vista effectively. We are also of the opinion that it is imperative that the great view of the Military Academy to those coming down river by steamer should have a notable architectural accent. At present there is nothing to indicate the dignity of this institution.

The entire treatment of the main axis from the elevator tower, as it is being developed in accordance with our plans already accepted, tends to emphasize this line which prolongs itself directly across the Infantry plain. From every architectural and logical standpoint a strong accent is demanded at the point near that now occupied by the old hotel. We, therefore, unhesitatingly recommend the building at this point of a group of five sets of officers' quarters, together with those quarters which will be occupied upon occasion by the President, the Secretary of War, and distinguished foreign guests. To the south of the main line, we recommend the erection at some future time of a battle monument, duplicating in its general outlines the one already existing, this monument to be in memory of the graduates of the Military Academy who have given their lives for their country in wars subsequent to the Civil War. We recommend the removal of the post flag from its present location to one directly on the line of the main axis, in order that this flag may be the most conspicuous object visible, from the moment any visitor leaves the elevator tower, and that it shall continue to appear in the direct line of vision as one proceeds north down the entire length of the main axis. This flag, also, will occupy the central point visible to those coming down the river by steamer. Also, on the main axis, in front of the flag, between the two battle monuments, and slightly advanced to the south, we recommend the erection at some future time of a great equestrian statue of Washington; finally, between this group of units, we recommend the laying out of a paved area, which shall be used for dress parade. This area would be approximately 300 feet long and of such width as may be deemed desirable. We have shown a width of 120 feet which may be increased at will. Dress parade would then take place in an area surrounded by the various sets of officers' quarters, the flag, the two battle monuments, and the statue of Washington.

This group would, we believe, give the most impressive, significant, effective and practical treatment that can be devised.

With your permission, we will now consider any objections that might possibly be brought against this scheme. We are aware of two only which might be suggested, and in our opinion neither of them is operative. In the first place, it is possible that those unfamiliar with the site and with the plans that we have developed might, on having the scheme described to them, form an idea that the projected buildings would interfere with the view of the river. We desire to say, sir, that we believe there is no graduate of West Point, and no layman who has the interest of the Academy at heart who is more jealous of the great northerly view than we are ourselves. Nothing, except official orders, could induce us to suggest or sanction any schemes which would cut off from any point of the post any portion of this notable view. As a matter of fact, the buildings that we propose interfere in no respect whatever, or from any point, with any portion of this view. We have demonstrated this to be a fact by causing to be erected poles indicating in position and in height the precise location of the projected buildings and the result of this experiment is that we are able to state authoritatively that the buildings we recommend have no bearing whatever on the question of the view. As a matter of fact, all that portion of the group which extends to the west of the main road would in summer be entirely hidden by the existing trees, and if any interference with this view exists, it must be obliterated, not by the omission of the buildings we contemplate, but by the cutting down of the entire grove of fine trees which occupies this position.

It is possible that without our drawings to refer to friends of the Academy might, on having the plan described to them, obtain the idea that such buildings would minimize the dignity of the battle monument. We have purposely kept the sky line low in order to avoid this. The distance of the buildings north from the battle monument throws them into a secondary relation, and we would refer you to the accompanying drawings for an an-

swer as to whether or no these buildings jeopardize the importance of the battle monument. In this connection, we would also remind you of the fact referred to above, namely, that all the projected structures west of the site of the old hotel are in summer hidden by the trees; therefore, if anything works against the dignity of the battle monument, it is the existing grove, not the projected buildings.

The only other objection we can imagine is that the scheme we have outlined might encroach on the available area of the Infantry plain. A reference to the plans will show that this objection is not tenable. The paved parade is not an essential part of the scheme, though we consider it extremely desirable. The buildings themselves do not encroach in the slightest degree on the present available area. Personally, we feel that the proposed parade, while occupying the small angle of ground to the east of the main road and immediately to the south of the present hotel, would not diminish the effective area of the Infantry plain now that the Cavalry and Artillery practice is to be removed to the southerly end of the post, and we may say that we recommend the filling in of "Exception Hollow," throwing this large area into the available space for Infantry use.

We desire to call attention to another essential feature in the plan: this is the laying out of a great public road north and east of the present hotel. Under the existing circumstances, this point of land, from which the finest view of the river is obtainable, is reserved for the use of the occupants of the hotel, and those visitors who may find themselves in its dining room or on its verandas. Far from reducing the view, we therefore increase it materially by providing this great road from which the most wonderful views could be obtained by the public at any time.

We desire to put in brief form the following reasons for the retention in the general plan of this feature which has thus far received the unanimous approval of all those officially cognizant of it:

It eliminates from the focus of the entire architectural scheme a building which is neither military nor academic in its nature.

It gives to the main axis a dignified and impressive termination.

It places the post flag in the central and dominating position, it brings Battle Monument into a proper relationship with the general scheme, it provides a parade ground in the most logical and effective position, and it places as the keynote of everything an equestrian statue of the founder of the Military Academy.

It employs in a practical manner an area of land which is not only of the utmost architectural importance from every standpoint, but is as well available for no other purposes either military or academic.

It adds to the post a new road open to the public, from which may be obtained the finest view up the river that may be acquired from any point on the reservation.

Finally, it gives the architectural emphasis necessary both from the main axis and the Infantry plain, also, from the river to the north.

The possible objections are inoperative. The group of buildings does not cut off any portion of the river view from any part of the post, it does not militate against the dignity of the battle monument, but rather increases it. It does not encroach in any respect on the available area of the Infantry plain.

Finally, we desire to say, that while we are told that a site must be provided for quarters for the staff and for official guests, we are unable to discover anywhere on the reservation any site which would serve this purpose were the position in question condemned.

Very respectfully yours,
CRAM, GOODHUE & FERGUSON.

"LES FLOTTES DE COMBAT."

Berger-Levrault et Cie., of Paris and Nancy, have recently issued the sixteenth of their annual handbooks. "Les Flottes de Combat en 1907, avec 359 figures schématiques de batiments," edited by Commandant De Balincourt. It contains the latest information concerning the naval armaments of twenty-one different nations and the names of over 1,600 war vessels appear in the alphabetical index of this handy volume. In his preface, briefly reviewing present naval conditions, Commandant De Balincourt says:

"While the Russo-Japanese war has brought great disturbance to naval construction, it does not appear to have given rise to any generally accepted solution of the problem of the fighting ship of the future, aside from a general tendency toward increased calibers resulting in increased tonnage. This war has been fatal to the future of small craft; torpedoboats and protected cruisers, already out of fashion, have ended as despatch-boats, toward which the destroyer itself is tending. Submarine navigation has made but timid progress and France has maintained her position at the fore; the submarine has given way to the submersible of 400 tons; already the despatch-submersible of 1,000 tons is in sight and the fate of the early torpedoboats is recalled; practice and improvement continue, but we get no further than the Narval of 1900, reconstructed and increased in size.

"As to the man-of-war, the true armored warship, it will always be a uniting of the strategical and the tactical, better armed, if not better protected and faster than before; gun caliber has been the problem attacked, necessitating considerable attention to displacement. The English have attained 19,000 tons, the Japanese are tentatively approaching 20,000; most other nations stop at 18,000 tons, and the Italians modestly content themselves with the Roma, armored cruiser of 12,500 tons, while awaiting something better.

"In ordnance, none has dared to go beyond the caliber of 305 millimeters toward which all are tending, as if irresistibly driven to it; only the English and Americans have at a step arrived at uniformity and tolerate no other piece among the enormous 305-millimeter guns and the 76-millimeter ones of the torpedoboats; perhaps there may appear in this achievement a costly experience. May not France, like Japan, have been better advised in supporting her four 305-mm. guns by a numerous battery of those of 240- or 254-mm.? The number of pieces of great size, and particularly their ammunition supply, is limited by necessity, and perhaps the German compromise with her sixteen 280-mm. guns is the wisest; destruction at long range of upper works, by a hail of projectiles resulting in disorganization of the fighting force and especially in demoralization of the gun pointer, overcome by nervousness to the point of inefficiency, may after all outweigh the value of a problematical sledge-hammer blow at the water-line. The caliber of lesser ordnance has increased with that of the greater; 47- and even 57-mm. guns are no longer of value except to figure in naval panoplies; Japan has 120-mm. guns against torpedoboats, while her de-

stroyers no longer carry anything but 76-mm. Unhappily for theory and fortunately for the budget, it has not been possible to augment in equal proportion speed and armament; the power of the machine has increased at the same time as its tonnage, but the concomitant of these two augmentations, speed, has remained at 18 or 19 knots; England has set her hopes upon turbines to surpass this figure. The armored area, on the other hand, has extended itself faster than has displacement and it has been necessary to seek an offset in generally diminished thickness: 280- and 300-mm. it seems must be the maximum.

"What does the future hold for us? Probably a unique compromise: a cruiser heavily armored or armored *jambes longues*, or perhaps two vessels identical as to armament and hull, differing only in speed and protection; in a word, a heavy armor-clad and a light armor-clad. At this last expedient the richer navies will probably arrive, an expedient already attempted in England by the 21 knots of the Dreadnought and the 305-mm. ordnance of the Invincible, still called a cruiser. Everywhere it will be necessary to enlarge drydocks, to lengthen quays, to deepen channels and at the same time to inflate budgets to make room for these leviathans."

THE CRIME OF DESERTION.

Col. Joseph W. Duncan, 6th U.S. Inf., has issued to the enlisted men of his command a circular on desertion which might profitably be placed in the hands of every member of the Army. It is as follows:

1—By deserting, he (the soldier) annihilates his reputation and changes his record from honorable to dishonorable.

2—He breaks his solemn oath taken in the name of Almighty God.

3—He violates his own conscience.

4—He robs his Government of his promised service.

5—Immediately upon the desertion of a man people begin to inquire, "What crime has he committed?" Frequently the crime of theft or some villainous has preceded or accompanied the criminal act.

6—What has he gained? A release, perhaps, from some temporary grievance, but in its place perpetual infamy, a blot upon all his subsequent attempts to do well.

7—He is an outcast from the society of all honorable people, if he escapes capture. If captured, he must undergo the penalty of punishment, besides his dishonorable and penniless discharge from the Service.

8—Desertion is so heinous an offense that its prevention and punishment are vital, not only to the honor, but to the very existence, of an army. If, to gratify a desire for change from some petty disappointment, imagined grievance, or through cowardice, soldiers could with impunity disregard their obligations and leave the Army as men leave an employer in civil life, the Army would soon disintegrate.

9—None but false friends and secret enemies tempt and encourage men to desert the United States Service.

THE OLD CHAPEL AT WEST POINT.

In the April installment of his series, "The Spirit of Old West Point," in the Atlantic Monthly, Morris Schaff says: "Not long ago, at a smoke talk at the University Club in Boston, I listened to the architect whose stately plans have been accepted for the reconstruction and enlargement of the buildings at West Point. There were a number of graduates present, and, when called upon for comment, the only building they spoke of as having any sentiment for them was the chapel.

"It would seem that this is the only building of them all that has made an appeal. Has this fact, so declarative of the simple and abiding elements of our natures, and, moreover, so fundamentally spiritual in its relation to the real as well as to the ideal West Point training, been given due weight in the determination of the new location? Have the exalting, refining, and glorifying influences which stream from Nature and mankind's spiritual being been overlooked in the reconstruction of West Point, to satisfy the craving of artistic ambition and at the same time pander to the vanities of the pomp of war?

"If I am rightly informed, not only the chapel, but the very scenery itself has been subordinated to a strictly military conception of the Academy. In harmony with this mediocre conception, for it is far below the level of what I believe the mission of the Military Academy to be, the superintendent's office and residence are to take the present site of the hotel, thrusting themselves with all their commonplace associations into the very heart of West Point's scenery, in which there is something almost divine. Instead of the Hudson, the mountains, the distant leaning landscape, the dragging mists, the sun-bathed fields, all appealing with immediate address to the heart of every cadet, he is to see a building devoted to not a single mental elevation, and associated with possibly a severe military slaughter-house glare and feverish vanity. What freedom will he have when the superintendent's residence and the adjutant's office are on the present site of the hotel? At every step, from the time he leaves barracks, he will be under the snoopery eye of somebody in official life, keeping alive a restless self-consciousness.

"If the little chapel is to be moved, and the hotel is to be removed—which I think the public has a right to say 'no' to—where, in the æsthetic sense, should the chapel go? In view of first impressions, should it not go where West Point's scenery culminates? and that point I think is universally conceded to be somewhere near the present site of the hotel. There, close to the daily life of the cadet, with Nature as its auxiliary chancel, it would go on in sweet harmony with the scenery so imbued with celestial peace appealing to his heart, cherishing his ideals, and elevating his courage, more and more, to the high level of scholarship and righteousness. In selecting its choicest spot, too, the country, at its national school of war, would have conveyed its recognition of the pre-eminent element of our spiritual nature, of God, of art, and of that ideal world whence come our conceptions of truth, duty, and magnanimity. West Point should stand for more than a routine military post. The loftiness of the appeal of Nature about it calls for more than that.

"The secret of the precedence of the old chapel over the other buildings in the affections of the cadets does not seem mysterious to me. Two coexistent and intercommunicating realities supply the explanation—imagination and the sense of freedom. The latter the cadet gains as he enters the door; for there he passes beyond the restraints of rank, age, ancestry, and scholarship. There for one hour he is free from all earthly distinction; and a seriously uplifting feeling comes over him that it makes no difference in his case whether he stands at the head or the foot of the class—a private in the ranks, or a profes-

sor on the board, cadet corporal, or a lieutenant-general. Nowhere else at the Academy does he rise to this freedom, and once attaining it, his imagination becomes operative with marvelous directness through the objects before him: the shields, the captured colors with their dreaming memories, and, above all, Weir's great suggestive painting, Peace and War, mounting with a sense of great height in the circular space over the chancel, and bearing this solemn admonition from Proverbs on a tablet between the figures, "Righteousness exalteth a nation; but sin is a reproach to any people." Thus led on by the association of ideas, mental images rise that transport him far beyond the domain of drums, and there is established between him and the chapel a companionship that lasts.

"When compared with its successor rising with towers and battlements in stately loneliness, and at the very front of conscious achievement in architecture, the present chapel is not an imposing building—far from it. It is small, modest and low. Four massive wooden columns, with broad steps leading up to the door between them, sustaining a pediment of substantial presence, are its only dignity. But in its secular relations it is fortunate in its company. It has the Library on one side and the Academic Building on the other, and in such close fellowship that it can hear the rain pattering on their roofs and all those varied sounds that mark the life of mortals—footfalls, voices, and the daily murmur of coming and going. In its present location it hears the laugh of the young fellows who in the bloom of life pour through its door on Sunday; it follows them at drill; pauses reflectively with them while they parade at sunset; and with tenderness, if the impersonation be allowed, she hears their voices mellowed by distance as they sing in the twilight of summer nights; and we have no doubt that, as one after another of her boys fell at Antietam and Gettysburg, Cold Harbor and Chickamauga, the stars at midnight surprised her more than once trying to hide the tears on her cheek."

INTERSTATE NATIONAL GUARD ASSOCIATION.

In our issue of March 30, page 844, we published an account of the annual convention of the Interstate National Guard Association at Columbia, S.C., March 25, 26. Below we give some additional facts.

John D. Frost, treasurer, submitted his report, which showed a net balance on hand of \$629. Several hundred dollars were collected immediately after the report was read. The following committee on legislation, consisting of one delegate from each state, territory and District of Columbia, was named:

Arkansas, Col. E. J. Dimmick; California, Gen. J. B. Lauck; Connecticut, Gen. Russell Frost; Delaware, Col. Ewing; Florida, Gen. J. C. R. Foster; Georgia, Colonel Nash; Illinois, Col. R. J. Shand; Indiana, Gen. O. Perry; Kansas, Gen. Charles B. Drew; Kentucky, Col. Jewett Henry; Louisiana, Colonel Langridge; Maine, Gen. Augustus B. Farnham; Maryland, Col. Charles D. Gaither; Massachusetts, Gen. James B. Parker; Michigan, Gen. C. W. Harry; Minnesota, Major George C. Lambert; New York, Major N. E. Turgeon; North Carolina, Col. J. T. Gardener; Ohio, Major W. V. McMaken; Oregon, General Finzer; Pennsylvania, Col. Wendell P. Bowman; South Carolina, Col. Henry T. Thompson; Virginia, Lieut. Col. Jo. Lane Stern; Washington, Gen. James A. Drain; District of Columbia, Major William E. Harvey; Oklahoma, Capt. F. H. Robertson.

Committee on Resolutions—General Dougherty, Pennsylvania; General Foster, Florida; General Speaks, Ohio; General Lauck, California; General McGurkin, Michigan.

Governor and Mrs. Martin F. Ansel tendered a reception to the visiting delegates at the Colonial Inn, March 26. The reception was a brilliant social affair. Governor and Mrs. Ansel and General Dick, the president of the association, received in the east lounging room. There were over 300 guests present and after an hour or longer of pleasant exchange of greetings, the party assembled in the dining rooms, where light refreshments were served. The picture in the dining room was indeed a beautiful and animated ensemble. The officers of the militia from two-score states, some with their charming wives and daughters, and the receiving party of ladies and gentlemen of Columbia, formed a distinguished gathering.

Officers of the South Carolina National Guard enjoyably entertained the visiting officers at the Metropolitan Club, and a barbecue was also given in their honor. Among the interesting papers read was one by Lieut. Col. Ezra B. Fuller, U.S.A., on "The Relation of the National Guard to the United States Regular Army." He was frequently interrupted with laughter and applause. Major Funkhauser was so pleased with the address that he requested permission to read it at a guard meeting which he is to attend.

Major L. M. Fuller, U.S.A., addressed the convention on "New Material Furnished by the Ordnance Department." He had with him the latest improved small arms adopted by the War Department, ammunition, etc., making minute demonstrations of the uses of the various devices.

BETHLEHEM STEEL CO. REFUSES WARSHIPS.

(From the New York Sun April 3.)

Charles M. Schwab, president of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, announced after the annual meeting of the company in Newark yesterday that the company would take no more shipbuilding contracts from the national government. The company owns the Union Iron Works of San Francisco, which built the Oregon, and has three warships under construction at present; the Crescent Shipyard Corporation, Samuel L. Moore & Sons Corporation, Elizabethport, N.J.; the Eastern Shipbuilding Company, New London; Harlan & Hollingsworth Corporation, Wilmington, and the Carteret Improvement Company, Carteret, N.J. The facilities of all these subsidiaries, Mr. Schwab said, would henceforth be utilized for the making of merchant vessels exclusively.

"I never knew anyone to make any money out of battleship construction," said Mr. Schwab, "and the Bethlehem Steel Corporation will never build another ship for the government. From the time of the organization of the company it has been the shipbuilding business rather than the steel business proper that has proved very unprofitable. We have conclusive evidence of this, for we have charged off altogether \$3,000,000 loss from the shipbuilding companies. In the construction of the three ships now building at the Union Iron Works alone we have in the past year charged off \$1,725,000."

The loss in San Francisco, Mr. Schwab explained, was due in part to the earthquake. The earthquake damaged docks, brought down derricks, caused ships to slip and did other damage. But the earthquake was only in part responsible for the loss. It was due also to the changed conditions in the trade, the contracts having been taken

five years ago, when materials and wages were much cheaper.

"The principal cause of loss," Mr. Schwab added, "is the succession of unreasonable delays caused by governmental red tape. On account of the delays caused by inspections, changes in specifications, and so on, the progress of work for the government is slow and costly. I have sometimes thought that it was possible to turn out more tonnage in steel for a private customer in a month and a half than can be turned out under present methods for the government in fifteen years."

Mr. Schwab said that his decision in regard to governmental work did not apply to the manufacture of ordnance and armor plate at the Bethlehem works. This business, he said, would be continued, but the company's new facilities would give it a great diversity of products, and it would not in the future be as dependent on the profits from ordnance and armor plate as in the past.

Mr. Schwab said after the meeting that he had absolute faith in the future of the company. He said that the Bethlehem plant, which now employs 9,000 men, is the largest in the country, and that improvements and enlargements nearly completed would enable it to keep 12,000 men at work before the end of the year. The improvements have been put in with the idea of securing a greater diversity of products as well as an increase in capacity and Mr. Schwab said he expected greatly increased earnings to accrue from them.

TO IMPROVE THE MARINE CORPS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

I wish to extend thanks for your careful and timely editorial headed "To Improve the Marine Corps," published in the JOURNAL of Feb. 23, 1907. I believe that all officers of the Corps appreciate the source from which it came. It is a fact that the duties of the Marine Corps have greatly increased, and what is needed is a stricter definition of its duties and reorganization of the personnel.

I am sorry that the idea still prevails that Marines are the policemen of the men-of-war. This is certainly not so, with our present American-born bluejackets, who are enlisted from the same class of men as the Marines. The Marines, of course, do the guard and sentry duty aboard ship, but what military or naval station has not its guard? The Marines' part in ceremonies is conspicuous; it is the corps elite, as are the British Royal Marines. The Marines have their own given divisions aboard ships, and a perusal of the records will show that some of the best gunners in the Navy are Marines, and their division is usually second to none. Marines have their duties in coaling ship, cleaning ship, as signalmen, boat drills and landing drills, in addition to all of the duties of a soldier, and shore batteries of field and machine guns. Surely this outline of duties shows nothing of the policeman, as the people at large apparently imagine. I am entirely in accord with having troop ships, such as the Dixie, Panther, Prairie class, manned by Marine battalions, these battalions to be used for landing purposes, for which work more than any other the Marine excels. The landings in China, Philippines, Cuba, Panama, Corea, Santo Domingo, are but examples.

Permanent companies are a crying need. They would mean fifty per cent. improvement to the Marine Corps. In the Philippines the benefit derived from even the semi-permanent organizations is especially noticeable. There is a limit to the size of a command that can be controlled directly by one man, and the proper direction of a force requires that it should be divided first into units small enough to be controlled by the voice, and influenced by the example of their leaders. The advantages of military science and discipline cannot be exerted unless a proper number of soldiers are united into a body and actuated by one soul. (Gibbon.)

The company has, I believe, proven to be the largest organization in which the commanding officer is in close touch with his men. The company commander should have direct charge of the instruction, drill, clothing, and subsistence of his men, being assisted by his lieutenants. The company should therefore be regarded as an administrative unit, the company commander being held responsible for the discipline and efficiency of his company. The company should be a tactical unit. It should be complete in all its parts, capable of acting independently at any time, and always able to act as a whole. New men joining an old organization would quickly learn their duties, and take the sentiment of their more experienced comrades, from whom they could acquire unconsciously a great deal of military knowledge that is neither taught on the drill ground nor learned from books. They are at once put under the command of experienced officers, who will be with them, and be able to instill into them their duties, etc., much more quickly, and on a firmer basis than it would be learned were men to be transferred to different organizations a number of times during their enlistment, and have different officers to serve under each time. This method of constant transfer, at present in vogue, having different men under your command every little while, places the officer in such a position that he can never learn thoroughly the men of his command. It does not give him time to bring these men up to the efficiency he desires, because before it is possible either he is transferred or the men are. Officers and men are inspired by the esprit de corps in a company, or larger tactical organization which has a history, and has gained confidence from experience.

I sincerely hope that we shall have more of this matter through the columns of your valuable paper. The evil exists and should be remedied. I believe I can further add in good faith that, if the Marine Corps had company organization, there would be two-thirds more re-enlistments.

INTERESTED.

HOW THE TABLES WERE TURNED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Under the caption, "Peter Smith Michie," in your issue of March 30 I see that you give us another taste of Morris Schaff's good work.

Michie's laugh—well, if it be true that a man's laugh is the index of his character, Michie has scored well. But it isn't every time that the Professor had his victim at disadvantage, and so it seems we must find at least one exception to prove the rule.

The Professor dropped down upon that island in the sea (Fishers) long before a seacoast defense was thought of and after converting the inhabitants of this haven of rest to his own way of thinking on subjects as intricate as those of squaring the circle and running things by gravity perpetually, then came an hour when tides of his merriest turned. "Professor," said an old farmer (an early morning visitor), "I came to tell you that there's a mind reader on this island." "Indeed," says Michie—"bring him up and let's have some fun out of him. Bring him

up this evening." "Well, Professor!" replied the farmer, "I'm a bit of a mind reader myself."

"You! a mind reader!" ejaculated Michie, chuckling just as Schaff tells us he did when George Custer took him in hand. "Do you think you can read my mind," said Michie.

"Yes," replied the farmer with alacrity. "Well, then, try it," suggested Michie. The operation was then conducted on the following lines: Michie was directed to take a seat, hold his watch in his hand and fix his eyes upon the minute hand. The mind reader took up a corresponding position and facing his victim (victim is good), he said: "Now, Professor, do not utter a word and do exactly as I tell you." In the meantime the household had gathered around to witness the performance. He sat in silence for some time until the Professor, growing a little suspicious of the game, ejaculated "Well, what am I thinking about?"

"About nine minutes" was the careful rejoinder.

ONE OF THE EARLY SIXTIES.

NEED OF MILITARY TRAINING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

The following lines are sent to you as characteristic of American sentiments toward militarism. Permit me to attach a suggestion, which easily could be adopted and would, in my opinion, be of great help to America.

I am a Hungarian by nativity, raised for the military career, but also a patriot. These two conditions do not work well in a heterogeneous state, such as Austria-Hungary—the "dual" monarchy, called so on account of the two political units forming the Empire, with twelve different nationalities and part of four diagonally opposite language-groups. I left with the intention of tendering my services to the United States.

First of all, I wanted to see conditions in America respecting the Army and see the people's feeling. Shortly after I landed, having declared my intention to become an American, I joined the naval reserves of a middle west State. About a week after I joined, hardly knowing any English, but even in a foreign language able to follow with quick agility the movements executed by the others, I had orders to march in the Decoration Day parade. I complied cheerfully and tried to do my best. Fellow-employees engaged by a large construction company made remarks about my joining the National Guard and expressed their view that the National Guard and Naval Reserve were "nothing but a batch of do-no-goods," too lazy to do any kind of a useful work. This point of view was new to me; I felt wronged. But my extensive travels in different states of the Union strengthened my belief that this unjust treatment of the National Guard is all over alike. There is little or no thanks for sacrificing two hours a week to prepare for an emergency in case of war, when those antagonistic to this sort of militarism will seek shelter in their deepest cellar to escape drafting to the colors.

The fact is, a man who never handled a rifle is almost useless for the first eight weeks after he is drafted. The compulsion of our male population to learn the art of "defense," not of "war," is, I think, the only thing that can save my adopted and your native country of America from an inglorious disaster at the next war. Our money can buy war material, manufactured in any part of the globe; but we cannot hire skill, we can't get men who know how to handle a gun in such numbers as the number and quality of the opposing forces would require.

Congressmen enlightened about economical and social conditions should pay a little more attention to the subject of national defense. What America needs most is a well-disciplined body of men, forming the frame of an army of men thoroughly drilled as individuals, fit to step into any company or troop without being a drawback to others.

My proposition is this: Every young man between the ages of eighteen and twenty-one should be compelled to take eight weeks' military drill, school of the soldier, in any of the troops chosen by himself. These eight weeks might be completed, in the case of students, by attending for two years during three nights at two hours per week at college military drills, or by belonging for a year and a half to the National Guard or Naval Reserve of the state where the young man resides, the state of nativity to furnish every male person who fulfilled his obligation a certificate of discharge. Persons for some proper reason asking to be excused should receive it, against payment of a tax, which should be used for the establishment of Red Cross hospitals.

My proposition would increase the respect for men who sacrifice time in peace and promise to give up their peaceful occupation in case of war, joining the militia perfectly willing to patriotically sacrifice their lives until taught by others how little consideration they have in exchange for their patriotism. Contempt is a bad reward for patriotism.

O. PERRYONY.

In withdrawing their troops from Manchuria the Japanese have given further evidence of their readiness to profit by the experiences of war. This is particularly true of their medical service and of the measures taken to safeguard the health of the returning army. It appears that in order to prevent the troops from bringing back with them the germs of any disease prevailing in Manchuria, the entire home-coming army of 500,000 soldiers was thoroughly disinfected at the moment of disembarkation. According to a writer in the France Militaire, the men were made to strip and enter huge stone hot-water baths which contained fifty men at a time, and while they were undergoing this course of purification their clothes and accoutrements were placed in huge stoves for disinfection, each man's kit contained in a bag. On leaving the bath each man was given a kimono, and the batch of men awaited in a special room the reissue of their clothes. Everything a man possessed was disinfected; any paper money he had on him at the moment of landing was taken from him and its equivalent given him in fresh notes. The whole process of disinfection lasted an hour and a quarter, and the operation was carried on day and night until the whole of the returning army had submitted to this wise sanitary precaution.

Mr. George Kennon reports that careful investigation shows that there are 28,000 American pupils in the public schools of San Francisco, and ninety-three Japanese. Of these Japanese twenty-eight were girls, leaving only sixty-five boys. Thirty-four of these boys were under fifteen; the others average a little over seventeen. There were besides six boys in private schools. The Superintendent of Schools, himself an Italian, told Mr. Kennon that no case of improper conduct on the part of the Japanese pupils had come to his attention.

ENLISTED MAN'S POINT-OF-VIEW.

In an article on "The Trouble with the Army From the Standpoint of the Enlisted Man," which appears in the World's Work for April, Mr. Edgar Allen Forbes offers some highly-interesting comment on our military service under present-day conditions. Noting the fact that desertions have steadily increased in recent years, those for the last fiscal year numbering 7.4 per cent. of the whole enlisted force, or 6,258—enough to make eight full regiments—Mr. Forbes declares that this showing is the shame not of the Army alone, but of the nation as well. "What," he asks, "is the matter with the Army—that its seasoned men will not re-enlist; that suitable recruits cannot be found in numbers sufficiently large, and that soldiers enough to make eight regiments were so sick of the Service that they were willing to go through life with the Army's most despised crime seared upon their consciences rather than wear the uniform longer?"

It should be explained at the outset that Mr. Forbes has seen service in the Army, and he protests that his recital is not the hard-luck tale of a man with a grievance. He says: "I left the Service by reason of the expiration of my enlistment, and I offered for re-enlistment, both in the Army and in the Navy, but was rejected on the ground of defective vision. The Army has many attractions for me to-day, and there is to me no music so insistently thrilling as that blown through a bugle. But I know how I should be made to feel again within six hours if I should put on the uniform again. And I think I know how the men feel that are wearing it to-day."

Mr. Forbes contends that it is not fear, nor lack of patriotism, nor an aversion to hard work, that keeps men out of the Army. He goes on to say that "if the Secretary of War seek the cause of the increased difficulty in getting recruits, perhaps it may be found in the fact that something like 200,000 ex-soldiers of the Spanish and Philippine campaigns are scattered over the country—and that these men usually have heart-to-heart talks with such of their friends as show an inclination toward a military career. And if the Secretary be really anxious to know why men that have been in the Service almost invariably urge their friends to stay out, why so many soldiers leave at the expiration of their first enlistment, and why such a humiliating number desert the ranks, let him ask the men that are too honorable to desert but who are counting the days that intervene between them and freedom." Mr. Forbes continues: "One of the first things for the Department to face is the fact that it is a huge employment agency asking picked men to sign for three years of hard labor and almost prison discipline—and for a wage of forty-three cents a day! Why, in these piping times of peace, should an able-bodied, physically perfect young man do galling service for \$3.00 a week when he can earn from \$12 to \$30 a week in civil life, and be a free man at the same time?"

While Mr. Forbes regards the smallness of the soldier's pay as almost criminal, he does not believe it to be a cause of desertion. He thinks that possibly there is too much drill work. "But in any event," he adds, "the hard part of the soldier's work is not on the drill ground. In times of peace, it is the policy of an economical government to make a common laborer of the enlisted man. On the theory that the practice does him good, the soldier is called from behind the gun to take his place behind the pick and spade. And digging ditches in a hot sun at \$13 a month does not make a man's chest swell out with patriotism and pride. Let us start into this glorious service with the young recruit. The first thing that happens to him after signing the papers is his uniform. It was made at a guess, is ill-fitting, uncomfortable, and makes its wearer feel twice as ridiculous as he looks, which is saying a good deal. Small wonder that the man in uniform should be unwelcome in many places; about one in ten looks like he might have once been a gentleman. The introduction of the khaki has been a gratifying change, and the Service hat is a great improvement over the old-time cap. But think of the old blue overcoat, the dingy felt of the hat, the plow-shoes, and the row of buttons from waist to chin! Compared with the recruit in his new uniform, the ordinary footman is an aristocrat."

The quarters and food provided for the soldier, Mr. Forbes points out, are grossly inferior to those provided for government employees on the Panama Canal. These factors, added to the hard work required of the soldier, breed discontent, which is the principal cause of desertion. "Why this spirit? Because Uncle Sam had made life unnecessarily hard for men in his service—had made it servitude. Because a short-sighted government chose to spend its money in lithographs and recruiting officers to gather up untrained, unseasoned men, instead of in making the Service attractive to the seasoned men now leaving it. If the statisticians of the War Department would but figure out the actual cost per man of each soldier from the day the recruiting officer starts after him up to the hour of his discharge—including damages to equipment through ignorance, hospital expenses, and the metallic casket that perhaps brings him home—and place alongside this item the percentage of the man's average working efficiency for each day in the Service, the economy of retaining seasoned men, at any cost, would be apparent."

In concluding his readable, if not altogether just and convincing article, Mr. Forbes says:

"When the war drums roll once more and the war poets begin to write, Mr. Secretary and the General Staff, you may call for us again. Bid your trumpeter stand upon the Capitol's steps and blow the 'Assembly' clear and strong. We have given you reason to believe that he need sound it but once for us. But, in the meantime, we salute you most respectfully and beg leave to wiggle our fingers at the recruiting billboards."

ARMY AND NAVY LEAGUE FETE.

The entertainment to be given on April 10 at Fort Myer, Va., for the benefit of the Woman's Army and Navy League, bids fair to be of even more interest than any previous entertainment planned and successfully carried out by the resident members of the League in Washington. In addition to two special drills in the drill hall by the 13th Cavalry and the Artillery, stationed at Fort Myer, there will be out-of-door sports on the parade ground, under the direction of Capt. E. B. Cassatt, 13th Cav. The events will be mounted wrestling, mounted rescue race, mounted potato race, and a tug-of-war between teams of marines from the navy yard, led by Sergeant Miller, and a team of soldiers led by Sergeant Kelly, of the 3d Battery.

There will also be attractive booths with fortune tellers and varied amusements, beside a vaudeville at stated hours in the gymnasium building, under the chairman-

ship of Mrs. Alexander Sharp, of the Navy. Four thousand tickets have been sent out, and if all the friends of the 400 to 500 resident members attend this military fete, it will surely be a financial as well as a social success, and help the League for another year to maintain the excellent club house for enlisted men on C street in Washington, which, though free of debt, requires an average of \$150 per month to maintain it, in addition to the national work of supplying literature, musical instruments, games, etc., to enlisted men wherever they may be, and whenever they need amusements or books.

The League will soon celebrate the twentieth anniversary of its organization, and if every Army and Navy woman would join its ranks and give \$1 a year, it would no longer be necessary to give these annual fêtes, which, although very enjoyable, give much trouble and fatigue to the ladies who have the arranging of the many details.

The patronesses of the fete on April 10 are: Mmes. Taft, Oliver, Metcalf, Newberry, Larz Anderson, J. A. Aspinwall, M. C. Audenried, F. C. Ainsworth, A. E. Bates, James Franklin Bell, W. J. Boardman, B. H. Buckingham, Richard Butler, A. S. Barker, Richardson Clover, W. S. Cowles, C. H. Davis, George Dewey, George B. Davis, S. B. Elkins, Charles W. Fairbanks, G. L. Gillespie, C. A. P. Hatfield, Charles F. Humphrey, John A. Johnston, Anson Mills, F. B. Moran, John R. McLean, Simon Newcomb, W. T. Sampson, Southerland, W. C. Schley, Henry G. Sharpe, E. B. Rogers, E. H. C. Leutze, Newton E. Mason, Charles W. Rae, John Weeks, Edson Bradley, Brownell and Converse.

Press despatches from Manila state that President Roosevelt's executive order authorizing an election for members of a Philippine assembly comes at a time when political conditions in the islands are vague and curious. The Manila newspapers publish a story that the Katipunan, the most powerful insurrectionary society in the Philippines, is being revived in the Province of Laguna. Its emblems depict the agitators, Gomez and Rizal, while its seal bears a representation of fraternally clasped hands of a Filipino and a Japanese. The two dominant political parties, the Progress party and the Independent party, are posing as friends or enemies of Americans, as the occasion demands. The government undoubtedly appreciates the situation, but it apparently considers that the political restlessness is not sufficient to delay the assembly. A factory where uniforms were made to clothe Filipinos who wish to fight for the Japanese has been discovered at Tayabas, sixty-two miles from Manila. The Manila newspapers declare that military opinion in that city does not coincide with the optimism of the non-combatants. The press criticisms are severe, calling attention to the inconsistency of the Philippine Commission's certification of peace and the published reports of serious breaches of the peace since 1904.

An officer of the U.S. Marine Corps asks us to correct an error of statement appearing in a news item relating to the Peking Legation Guard published on page 811, of our issue of March 23, 1907. It states that Capt. Henry Leonard, U.S.M.C., is soon to be relieved from command of the Legation Guard at Peking, and is to return to the United States; that some embarrassment is being caused by the fact that Captain Leonard's relief is an Army officer—Marine officers not liking to see an Army officer commanding marines. Our correspondent says: "Captain Leonard is the military attaché at Peking, and has absolutely no official connection with the Legation Guard, which is commanded at present by Capt. William H. Clifford, U.S.M.C., who is not to be relieved from duty at Peking. The Peking Guard was composed of marines during siege in 1900. When the American troops were withdrawn that fall, a detachment of the 9th Infantry was left as legation guard, which was relieved by a company of marines commanded by Capt. Harry Lee, U.S.M.C., Sept. 12, 1905. Captain Lee was ordered to the Philippines, April, 1906, his relief being Capt. William H. Clifford, U.S.M.C., who has continued in command ever since."

A Stockholm, Sweden, despatch to the Chicago Examiner of March 22, says: "The royal library has received from Col. William Conant Church, of New York, the library, correspondence and other relics of John Ericsson, all of which will be placed in the Nordiska museum here. John Ericsson was the inventor of the famous turreted ironclad Monitor, the calorific engine and various appliances used in navigation. He was born in Sweden in 1803, and died in New York in 1889." The gift included a large amount of correspondence in Swedish between Ericsson and his friends in Sweden. This correspondence will be deposited in the Royal Library, "Kongl. Biblioteket." The "relics," which go to the Nordiska Museum, include a laurel wreath presented to Ericsson on the occasion of the celebration of the two hundredth anniversary of the founding of the University of Upsala. A copy in bronze of a bust of Ericsson, taken from life and in the possession of Colonel Church, has been presented to the Engineers Club of New York, by Mr. Philip T. Dodge.

General Orders were issued from the War Department under date of April 4 further commuting the sentences in the cases of Cadets Patrick J. Morrissey and Ray C. Hill, 1st Class, U.S.M.A., as follows: To walk twenty punishment tours, to be confined to the limits of cadet barracks and the area thereof until the graduation of their class and to be graduated one day after the graduation thereof. "This further clemency," says President Roosevelt, "is accorded because of the fact that the sentences previously awarded impose a hardship upon the successors of these two cadets, who have already been appointed, and it should not be construed as a precedent or as indicating any purpose on my part to look upon intemperance in the corps of cadets with leniency. I take this occasion to announce that sentences hereafter imposed by court-martial upon cadets on account of drunkenness will be approved and carried out except in cases where by reason of the recommendation of the court or other circumstances I deem that justice demands a commutation thereof."

Argument of the Greene and Gaynor appeal before the United States Circuit Court of Appeals was resumed in New Orleans by A. A. Lawrence for the defense. Mr. Lawrence argued that public opinion had been "injected into the trial" of this case in Savannah last year by the trial judge in an address to the jury. This address, coun-

sel said, was calculated to inflame the minds of the jury against the defendants. It was alleged that the court in its charge "argued to the jury, took the facts from the jury, prejudiced the jury against Greene and Gaynor, coerced the jury and abridged the right of the defendants to have counsel argue their case." Discussing the statute of limitations, counsel said that the indictments were found more than three years after the latest acts charged against Greene and Gaynor, and that indictments for these offenses were barred at the end of three years.

According to the present program the President, accompanied by Mrs. Roosevelt, Miss Ethel Roosevelt, Archie and Quentin, will leave Washington on the afternoon of April 25, taking the yacht Mayflower. They will reach Norfolk the next morning. The exercises of opening the exposition will begin about eleven o'clock in the morning of April 26, and from that time until four o'clock in the afternoon the President will be busy with different functions outlined for him. Between four and eight o'clock in the evening he will receive the Governors of States, foreign diplomats and other distinguished people, and at eight o'clock he becomes the guest of President Tucker at the latter's home. After an hour or two with President Tucker the President and party will return to their vessel and sail for Washington.

Judge Newman in the United States Court at Atlanta, Ga., on March 20, received from the Grand Jury true bills against Leon Eplan and Joseph Eplan, who conduct a pawnshop on Decatur street, for violating Section 5438, Revised Statutes, which makes it unlawful for anyone to receive in pawn from a U.S. soldier a uniform or any part of a uniform or any other property issued to a soldier by the U.S. Government. Warrants were issued for the arrest of the two Eplans. The Government required a bond from each in the sum of \$500. Both Eplans made bond. Government property was recently pawned by soldiers of the 17th U.S. Infantry, and was found in the pawnshops of the men above mentioned.

According to an official census bulletin just issued by the Government, the population of the Continental United States has increased more than six and a half millions since the Census of 1900, or 8.7 per cent. The total population is computed at \$3,941,510 for 1906, while if we include our insular possessions the total will be 93,182,240. That means that when the next national Census comes in 1910 we shall run very close to a hundred millions of people. The densest population is in the States of Rhode Island, Massachusetts, New Jersey, and Connecticut, and in that order, with New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Ohio following behind.

Mr. J. C. Schofield, chief clerk of the War Department, has this week returned from a trip to Porto Rico as the Department's representative for the Jamestown Exposition. Mr. Schofield says he found the commercial and financial situation in the island satisfactory, except as to the coffee industry, which has never recovered from the damage done by the hurricane of 1899. Prospects are good for making an extensive Porto Rican exhibit of sugar, tobacco, coffee, preserves, drawwork, furniture, hats, baskets and various other articles and industries of the island. He also expects that the educational exhibit will prove very interesting and informing.

The Army transport Buford, en route carrying supplies to the famine stricken Chinamen, will leave a visiting party of Congressmen at Hawaii. The Dix, which is to leave Seattle April 3 with forage, freight, etc., will add to her cargo at San Francisco and also take on board the horses of the 10th Cavalry destined for Manila. As Congress has put restrictions upon the use of transports, the Kilpatrick and Sumner will not be available to transport visitors to the Jamestown Exposition.

There will be a second test of "The Buzzard," the flying machine constructed by the late Professor Langley, with funds furnished by the War Department. Charles L. Manley, of New York, who was associated with Langley in the construction of the machine, is authority for the statement that its initial failure was due to weather and material conditions, and that a second trial will be given it.

Despatches from Manila are to the effect that Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., commanding the Philippines Division, has preferred charges of using disrespectful language against F. S. Cairns, an employee of the civil government of the Philippines, and the Philippine Commission is now engaged in examining into the matter.

"Ohio is so prosperous that the youth will not enlist," is the reason given by Sergeant Bell for the closing of the U.S. Marine Corps recruiting station in Columbus, O., March 29. Only a few recruits were secured in Columbus in the last three months. Sergeant Bell will go to Atlanta, Ga., to open an office.

The War Department is not disposed to allow the claims of San Francisco firms who ask compensation for property alleged to have been taken by United States soldiers at the time of the earthquake and fire. There is a deficit of evidence, and the probabilities are against the justice of the claims.

Upon the petition of the acting Governor of Alaska the commanding officer at Fort Seward, Alaska, has been instructed by the War Department to send one company of infantry to the Treadwell mines to preserve peace. It is reported that about seven hundred miners are upon strike there and are threatening violence.

The Isthmian Canal Commission offices received a dispatch April 4 from Colon showing that the total number of cubic yards of earth removed from Culebra cut in March was 815,270. This exceeds the highest previous record for a month by 177,000 cubic yards.

The following are the addresses of the Army torpedo-planters under advices of April 4: Gen. Henry Knox, Fort Screven, Ga.; Col. George Armistead, Fort Barrancas, Fla.; Major Samuel Ringgold, Fort Moultrie, S.C.

PROMOTIONS AND RETIREMENTS.

Col. Richard T. Yeatman, promoted from lieutenant colonel, 27th Inf., to date from March 26, 1907, and assigned to command the 11th Infantry, vice Myer, appointed a brigadier general, was born in Ohio, Nov. 27, 1848. He was appointed a cadet at the U.S.M.A., July 1, 1868, and after graduating as a second lieutenant, June 14, 1872, was assigned to the 14th Infantry. He was on frontier duty at various posts in the West, and took part in the Big Horn Expedition, June 24, to October, 1876. He also performed scouting and frontier duty at various posts in Montana, Utah, Idaho, Colorado, and Wyoming after that date. He was promoted captain in 1892, and was transferred to the 3d Infantry Oct. 26, 1900; was promoted major, 22d Inf., Nov. 13, 1900, and lieutenant colonel, 27th Inf., Aug. 14, 1903. He is at present on duty in Cuba, and is due to retire for age Nov. 27, 1912.

First Lieut. John McManus, Art. Corps, U.S.A., who has been under treatment in the General Hospital, has been found physically disqualified for the duties of a captain in the Artillery by reason of disability incident to the Service, and has been retired with the rank of captain, to date from Jan. 25, 1907. Captain McManus was born in Pennsylvania, June 15, 1875, and is a graduate of the Military Academy of the class of 1900. He was assigned to the 3d Artillery upon graduation and was promoted a first lieutenant in 1901.

Brig. Gen. Albert L. Myer, U.S.A., appointed brigadier general from March 26, 1907, from colonel of the 11th Infantry, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of General Wint, was born in New York, Nov. 14, 1846. He joined the Army as a private in Co. F, 11th Inf., Oct. 26, 1865, and served therein as sergeant and Q.M. sergeant. He was appointed a second lieutenant, 29th Inf., Dec. 6, 1867; was transferred to the 11th Infantry, April 25, 1869, and served with that regiment for thirty-two years, passing through the grades of first lieutenant, captain and major, until promoted lieutenant colonel of the 27th Infantry, April 22, 1901. He was transferred to the 11th Infantry, Aug. 1, 1901; was promoted colonel of the 17th Infantry in February, 1903, and a month later was transferred to the 11th Infantry. General Myer, who is at present on leave, has been serving in Cuba, and is not due to retire for age until Nov. 14, 1910.

Lieut. Col. David A. Lyle, Ord. Dept., U.S.A., who gains a colonelcy by the death of Colonel Taylor, was born in Ohio Jan. 21, 1845. He was graduated from the U.S.M.A. in the class of 1869, and was assigned as a second lieutenant to the 2d Artillery. Among other assignments he was on frontier duty at Fort Wrangel, Alaska, in 1870, and was with Lieutenant Wheeler's exploring expedition in Nevada and Arizona from June to December, 1871. He served as assistant professor of natural and experimental philosophy at the U.S.M.A. from August, 1872, to Feb. 27, 1874, and as principal assistant professor and also as assistant professor from the latter date to Aug. 28, 1875. He was commissioned first lieutenant of ordnance Nov. 1, 1874, and served on various duties, including inspector of contract arms, inspector of ordnance, and was a member of various ordnance boards. He was on professional duty in Europe from April 13 to June 20, 1886, and in connection with the Paris Exposition from Oct. 1, 1888, to Nov. 9, 1889, receiving the decoration of the Legion of Honor. He was assistant ordnance officer at Sandy Hook Proving Ground in 1890, and during the War with Spain he was on duty preparing armament for national defense. He was promoted captain Aug. 23, 1881; major, April 7, 1890, and lieutenant colonel, Jan. 21, 1904. He will retire for age Jan. 21, 1909.

Col. Charles B. Hall, 18th Inf., selected for appointment as brigadier general, to take effect April 11, 1907, to succeed Brig. Gen. Walter T. Duggan upon the latter's retirement for age, was born in Maine April 29, 1844. He served in the Civil War as second and first lieutenant of the 25th Maine Infantry from Sept. 29, 1862, to July 10, 1863, and as first lieutenant of the 30th Maine Infantry from Jan. 1, 1864, to Sept. 2, 1865. He was appointed a second lieutenant in the 28th Infantry Jan. 22, 1867, and reached his present grade through regular promotions Aug. 8, 1903. He is at present commandant of the Staff College and the Infantry and Cavalry School and Signal School at Fort Leavenworth, Kan. He received the brevet of first lieutenant March 2, 1867, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Sabine Cross Roads, La., and the brevet of captain for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Pleasant Hill, La.

Col. Earl D. Thomas, 11th U.S. Cav., appointed brigadier general to take effect April 18, 1907, to succeed Brig. Gen. Alfred C. Markley upon the latter's retirement for age, was born in Illinois Jan. 4, 1847, and is a veteran of the Civil and Indian Wars and a graduate of the U.S.M.A. Prior to his appointment to the Academy in 1865 he had served as a private and corporal in Company H, and sergeant major of the 8th Illinois Cavalry, from April 1, 1862, to April 23, 1863. After graduation from the Military Academy, June 15, 1865, he was appointed a second lieutenant of the 5th Cavalry, in which he served until promoted major of the 8th Cavalry, Feb. 14, 1899. He was transferred to the 5th Cavalry in the following May, and detailed as inspector general Feb. 28, 1901, and served in that department until promoted lieutenant colonel of the 7th Cavalry, Nov. 16, 1901. He was promoted to colonel of the 7th Cavalry April 19, 1903, and transferred to his present regiment two days later. He is at present with his regiment in Cuba. After his graduation he saw extensive service on the plains against hostile Indians. During his frontier duty he was in the fight on Red Willow Creek, Nebr., June 8, 1870; in action against Apaches near Salt River, Dec. 28, 1872; near Gila River, Jan. 16, 1873, and Diamond River, Ariz., Feb. 20, 1873. He took part in the expedition against the Ute Indians, June 12 to Oct. 1, 1886, and in quelling disturbances in Chickasaw Nation in 1888. He received the brevet of first lieutenant Feb. 27, 1890, for gallant services against Indians near Fort McPherson, Neb., June 8, 1870, and the brevet of captain, Feb. 27, 1890, for gallant services in action against Indians at the Caves, Ariz., Dec. 28, 1872, and for distinguished services in the campaign against Indians in Arizona in April, 1874. During the War with Spain he served as major and inspector general of Volunteers.

The President has reappointed Brig. Gen. Charles F. Humphrey as Quartermaster General, to succeed himself on the expiration of his present term, April 12, 1907. General Humphrey joined the Army as a private in the 5th Artillery, March 17, 1863, and has served in successive grades up to his present rank. His ability as an officer is well known throughout the Army, and has heretofore been referred to in our columns. In the Artillery he reached the rank of first lieutenant, May 21, 1868, and he was appointed captain in the Quartermaster's Department, June 23, 1870. He became brigadier general and Q.M.G. April 12, 1903. In 1898 and 1899 he served as

colonel and Q.M. of Volunteers, and as brigadier general of Volunteers. For gallant services in action against Indians at the Clearwater, Idaho, July 11, 1877, he received the brevet of captain.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

At the marriage of Isabel Harrison Glennon, daughter of Comdr. and Mrs. Glennon, U.S.N., to Lieut. Matthew A. Cross, Art. Corps, U.S.A., April 17, at St. Thomas's Church, Washington, D.C., the bride will be attended by Miss Katherine Clabaugh as maid of honor and the following bridesmaids: Miss Virginia Dorrance, Miss Louise Scribner, Miss Sadie Murray and Miss Grace Allen. Lieutenant Berry, 13th U.S. Cav., now stationed at Fort Myer, Va., will be best man, and the ushers have been chosen from among the bridegroom's classmates at West Point.

Miss Annie E. Abernethy, sister of Capt. R. S. Abernethy, Art. Corps, U.S.A., was married at Fort Monroe, Va., March 28, to Mr. Nelson S. Groome, of Hampton, Va.

Lieut. Col. John S. Loud, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Loud announce the engagement of their daughter, Dollie, to Mr. Francis Fielding Longley, of Washington, D.C.

Mrs. Henry J. Reilly announces the engagement of her daughter, Hester, to Lieut. John Stevens Hammond, Art. Corps, U.S.A.

The engagement has been announced in New York, by Mr. and Mrs. Ledyard Stevens, of their daughter, Miss Elizabeth Winthrop Stevens, to Mr. William H. Emory, jr., son of Rear Admiral William H. Emory, U.S. Navy, and Mrs. Emory. Miss Stevens was a debutante of last December, but has recently been abroad with her mother, and only returned a few days ago.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel H. McIntyre announce the engagement of their daughter, Stella, to Capt. Robert H. Allen, 29th U.S. Inf., now stationed at Fort Douglas. The exact date of the marriage has not been set, but it is supposed it will be one of the June weddings. A correspondent writes: "The bride is one of the handsomest girls of the younger set in Salt Lake City, having been a debutante only a year ago. Her father is one of the leading mining men of the State of Utah."

Invitations have been received for the marriage of Miss Julia Willoughby Walke, daughter of Major and Mrs. Willoughby Walke, U.S.A., to Lieut. James Totten, Art. Corps, U.S.A., which will take place on Wednesday evening, April 17, at half after seven o'clock. At home, Fort Barrancas, Fla.

The engagement is announced of Miss Mary Isabella Truxton, daughter of the late Commodore William T. Truxton, U.S.N., and Mrs. Truxton, to Lieut. Frank Hardeman Brumby, U.S.N. The wedding, which will be a quiet one, will take place at the bride's home, 256 Freeman street, Norfolk, Va., on June 4. Lieutenant Brumby will be stationed at the Newport War College next summer.

Lieut. Charles Keller, jr., 25th U.S. Inf., and Miss Josephine Gallagher were married at San Antonio, Tex., April 1.

Capt. and Mrs. Collins, 6th U.S. Inf., have announced the engagement of their sister, Miss Ella Van Horn, to Lieut. Benjamin D. Foulis, 17th Inf. The wedding will take place the latter part of May.

Contract Surg. John L. Pomeroy, U.S.A., and Miss A. Lillian Brennan were married in New York city March 30. Under recent orders Dr. Pomeroy will proceed to Fort Wright, Washington.

RECENT DEATHS.

Brig. Gen. Richard Comba, U.S.A., retired, died at San Francisco, Cal., March 29, from mitral insufficiency, at the general hospital, Presidio. General Comba was born in Ireland, July 11, 1837, and was appointed from the Army, having enlisted in the 7th Infantry, Jan. 30, 1855, and served as private, corporal, sergeant and first sergeant of Cos. K, B and E, until March 26, 1863, when he was appointed a second lieutenant in the 7th Infantry. He was promoted first lieutenant and captain in the same regiment, major of the 9th, lieutenant colonel of the 12th, and colonel of the 5th Infantry, the latter on June 30, 1898. He was appointed brigadier general of Volunteers in September, 1898, and was honorably discharged April 15, 1899. He was retired July 11, 1901, as colonel, 5th Inf., by operation of law, having reached the age of sixty-four years, and was advanced to the grade of brigadier general on the retired list April 23, 1904. General Comba was brevetted first lieutenant July 2, 1863, and captain and major March 13, 1865, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Gettysburg, Pa., and lieutenant colonel Feb. 27, 1890, for gallant services in action against Indians at Big Hole, Mont., Aug. 9, 1877.

Col. Daniel Morgan Taylor, Ord. Dept., U.S.A., whose death on March 26, in Augusta, Ga., we noted in our last issue, was the youngest of the three illustrious sons of Frank Taylor, of Washington, D.C., all of whom devoted their lives to the service of their country. The other two brothers were the late Major Frank Taylor, of the 1st U.S. Artillery, and the late Rear Admiral Harry C. Taylor, U.S. Navy. Colonel Taylor was a member of the Society of the Cincinnati, in which he represented his great-grandfather, Gen. Daniel Morgan, of Revolutionary fame—and was also a member of the Sons of the Revolution. Colonel Taylor is survived by his wife, who was Miss Annie Gardner, of New York, and by two daughters—Mrs. H. P. Burum, of Augusta, Ga., and Miss Emily Neville Taylor.

Capt. Harry Reade, an only brother of Col. Philip Reade, 23d U.S. Inf., died at Lowell, Mass., March 31. He was born in Massachusetts and was appointed a second lieutenant in the 25th U.S. Infantry, March 4, 1872; was promoted first lieutenant, April 11, 1878; captain, April 1, 1888, and was wholly retired Nov. 11, 1890. The Lowell Courier-Citizen, in referring to his death, says: Captain Reade was a Lowell boy, one of the famous old Reade family. For eighteen years he served in the 25th U.S. Infantry, and his service covered that part of the country from Texas to South Dakota. He was a member of Old Middlesex Chapter of the Sons of the American Revolution. Captain Reade and his brother, Col. Philip Reade, have been for years among the best known men in Lowell, notwithstanding the fact that Colonel Reade, owing to his Army service, has been in the city very little for years. Their home has always been at the fine old stone mansion in Lakeview avenue, known as the Reade estate, and their comings and goings always brought them to the family home. Capt. Harry Reade, after his retirement, went there with his wife to live with his aged mother, Mrs. Rowena Hildreth Reade, who is now ninety-three years old. A family reunion was to have

been held on March 31. It was to have brought into the circle Colonel Reade, who has completed some special service at Springfield, and was about to proceed to other service for the Army. Colonel Reade and his wife arrived only half an hour after Captain Reade's death. The funeral took place at 1:30 o'clock Tuesday afternoon, April 2, Rev. A. St. John Chabre officiating. The bearers, who were chosen by Captain Reade before his death, were: Willis Farrington, Warren Norcross, John Kimball, Charles M. Williams, Horace Coburn, and Walter McDaniels, all of this city, and Colonel Philip Reade, U.S.A. The funeral was strictly private. A correspondent says: "During the Civil War Captain Reade held a most important position in the Flag of Truce Office at Fortress Monroe and though offered a commission in the permanent military establishment, declined, believing that his services in the position he was then holding were of too responsible a nature for him to accept the new appointment. Captain Reade married in 1890 Miss Emily Thom, of Washington, D.C. He was the possessor of a gentle and lovable nature and having a high standard of honor and integrity. Among the older officers and men of the Army, he will always be remembered with affection."

The Rev. Father Charles H. Parks, rector of the Church of St. Thomas Aquinas, West Farms, New York city, died on March 31 from pneumonia after a week's illness. He was fifty-one years old and was the first Roman Catholic priest to be appointed a chaplain in the U.S. Navy. Father Parks was graduated in 1874 from St. Francis Xavier's College, New York city. He served as chaplain in the Navy from April 28, 1888, until Jan. 25, 1900, when he resigned.

The Rev. Dr. John R. Brooks, who died at Wilson, N.C., March 25, was the father of Capt. William H. Brooks, asst. surg., U.S.A., and of Asst. Surg. Fletcher H. Brooks, U.S.N.

Brevet Major Patrick J. Farrelly, late captain and I.S.A.P. of the 69th N.Y., in which he had served faithfully for thirty-four years, died in New York city, April 1, after a lingering illness. He joined the regiment as a private Dec. 16, 1875, and gave up active duty in 1906. He held the brevet of major for meritorious service of more than twenty-five years.

Mr. Bernardus Steunenberg, a veteran of the Mexican War and father of Lieut. George Steunenberg, 13th U.S. Cav., died at Caldwell, Idaho, March 29.

Mr. Frederick Halton Weigel, brother of Mrs. G. J. Blockinger, wife of Capt. G. Blockinger, U.S.N., died at Dubuque, Iowa, March 30.

Mr. Lorenzo D. Gilchrist, father of Capt. H. L. Gilchrist, U.S.A., asst. surg., U.S.A., died at Washington, D.C., March 31.

Mr. W. Russell Robinson, father of Major Wirt Robinson, Art. Corps, U.S.A., died at his home in Virginia on April 4.

Mrs. Robert E. Bradley, of Washington, D.C., after a painful illness died peacefully at her home, 1530 Twenty-second street, March 14. She was the youngest daughter of the late Rear Admiral Thomas Holdup-Stevens, U.S.N., who also died in Washington. He was the son of Commodore Thomas Holdup-Stevens, who died in command of the Washington Navy Yard in 1841. Her brothers were Rear Admiral Thomas Holdup-Stevens, U.S.N., now on the retired list; Capt. Pierre Christie Stevens, paymaster, U.S.A.; Capt. Raymond Rogers-Stevens, 23d U.S. Inf.; and the late Rowan Stevens, a poet, and former secretary to his god-father, the late Vice Admiral Stephen S. Rowan, U.S.N. Her husband's eldest brother was the late distinguished Andrew C. Bradley, associate justice of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia. Mrs. Bradley's remains were buried in the family lot at the Oak Hill Cemetery, Washington.

PERSONALS.

A son, Lawrence McElroy Guyer, was born to the wife of Capt. George D. Guyer, 16th U.S. Inf., at Brookings, S.D., March 9.

Chaplain Cephas C. Bateman, U.S.A., on duty at Fort Bayard, N.M., was detailed as president of the G.C.M. ordered to meet at the above named post, on April 1.

Lieut. William G. Motlow, 1st U.S. Inf., is at the General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, suffering from mental trouble, due to his services in the Philippines.

Capt. John McClintock, U.S.A., military attaché, will leave Vienna after being received in farewell audience by Emperor Francis Joseph. It is believed that the American military attaché at Berlin, Colonel Wisser, will also be accredited to Vienna.

Mr. Francis G. Landon, of New York, second secretary of the U.S. Embassy in Vienna, has resigned for personal reasons and will return to America in May. Mr. Landon is well known in military circles and was formerly a captain in the 7th N.Y.

In his last article on West Point, Morris Schaff says: "The late General Joseph Wheeler graduated fourth from the foot, and had the corps been called upon to predict who of the class would probably be the last to emerge from obscurity, the chances are that the choice would have fallen upon Wheeler; and yet to-day his fame throws a shadow far beyond that of any one of his class."

A press despatch from Macon, Ga., under date of March 28, says: "John F. Gaynor and Capt. Benjamin Greene, who are held here pending an appeal of their cases to the Circuit Court, attended the baseball game yesterday afternoon between Macon and Cleveland. George White, the United States marshal, says that he has nothing to do with Greene or Gaynor, as the Circuit Court of Appeals at New Orleans left the men in the keeping of the jailer here."

Mrs. H. F. Dalton, wife of Capt. H. F. Dalton, 16th U.S. Inf., and her two charming boys, who returned from the Philippines via the Suez Canal in December last, have been spending the winter with Captain Dalton's parents, Col. and Mrs. J. Frank Dalton, at Salem, Mass. They will remain there until the return of Captain Dalton, who has lately been constructing a quartermaster at Fort William McKinley, Rizal, P.I., and who is now on duty in the same capacity at Camp Wallace, Union, P.I.

The United States Army makes a notably fine showing in St. Nicholas for April. First there is another installment of the ever-amusing "Pinkey Perkins," by Capt. Harold Hammond, U.S.A. Then comes an interesting illustrated article on "How a Cadet Learns to Shoot," written by Lieut. Henry J. Reilly, U.S.A., while a cadet at West Point, and finally there is a timely and instructive article on "Our Hundred-Year Old Military Academy," by H. Irving Hancock. It will be seen by these features that the current number of St. Nicholas is one of exceptional interest to Army folk.

A son was born to the wife of Lieut. Kerr T. Riggs, 14th U.S. Cav., at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., April 1.

Miss Marion Sands, daughter of Rear Admiral James H. Sands, U.S.N., Superintendent of the Naval Academy at Annapolis, will visit Washington April 8 as the guest of Miss Louise Maxwell, daughter of Rear Admiral Barker.

Gen. U. S. Grant's niece, Mrs. Grant Cramer, gave a recital of "Peer Gynt," March 30, before an audience which completely filled the lecture hall of the Stuyvesant High School, Amsterdam avenue and 108th street, New York city.

Mrs. Wm. H. Emory, wife of Rear Admiral Emory, U. S. N., gave a tea Friday afternoon, April 5, at her home in New York city, for Miss Elizabeth Winthrop Stevens, whose engagement to William H. Emory, jr., her son, has been announced.

Col. and Mrs. Frederic von Schrader entertained April 3, in Washington, at dinner Dr. and Mrs. Percy, Comdr. and Mrs. Albert L. Key, Mrs. Fergusson, of Manila; Major Aleshire, Miss Ide, Miss von Schrader, Lieutenant Poole and Dr. DeLaney.

Major John S. Mallory, 12th U.S. Inf., Fort Jay, N.Y., has been selected as adjutant general of the U.S. troops to be stationed at the Jamestown Exposition. Major Mallory will at once proceed to take up his duties on the exposition grounds.

Miss Emily Ayres, daughter of Major and Mrs. Charles G. Ayres, is the guest of Miss Katherine Van Rensselaer Fairfax, at her home on Madison avenue, New York city. Mrs. Ayres was formerly Miss Fairfax, sister of Mr. Hamilton R. Fairfax, of New York.

Gen. A. E. Bates, U.S.A., who, with Mrs. Bates, has been a guest of Governor Magoon, in Havana, has returned to Washington. Mrs. Bates is with her daughter, Mrs. Dunn McKee, of New York, at Biltmore, N.C., but will follow General Bates to Washington in the near future.

In the United States District Court in Chicago, April 1, Sergt. John A. Griffin, of Troop I, 9th U.S. Cav., who shot and killed Corporal Taylor of the same command at Fort Sheridan last Christmas day, was convicted of murder in the second degree and sentenced to confinement for nine years and seven months in the military prison at Fort Leavenworth.

Brig. Gen. Alfred C. Girard, U.S.A., the noted Army surgeon and authority upon medicine, has gone to Chicago, Ill., to give his personal attention to the reorganization of the Crerar Library, which recently purchased 50,000 volumes upon medical subjects from the Newberry Library. Some idea of the size of his task is gained from the fact that it will take him two years to finish the undertaking.

Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, who has been in this country for the last two months, settling the estate of his brother, sailed for home on Wednesday, April 3, on the White Star steamer Teutonic. Lord Charles, who was accompanied by Miss Kathleen Beresford, Lieut. Herbert T. C. Gibbs and Lieut. Charles D. Roper, said that he had settled his private affairs satisfactorily and had had a pleasant stay here.

Mrs. J. Franklin Bell, wife of the Chief of Staff, U. S. A., was hostess of a bridge party, April 3, in Washington, when among her guests were Mrs. Taft, Mrs. Bulkeley, Mrs. Garlington, Mrs. Hatch, Mrs. Borden, Mrs. Wright, Mrs. Harris, Mrs. Kingsbury, Mrs. Swift, Mrs. Blunt, Mrs. Slavins, Mrs. Lenihan, Mrs. William McCormack Hill, Mrs. Hinckley, Mrs. Postlethwaite, Mrs. Humphrey, Mrs. Becker, Mrs. Stevens and Mrs. Hutcherson.

In the production of the two-act piece, "We Are In Society," an effervescent musical comedy, in Washington, D.C., April 1, Miss Olga Converse, daughter of Rear Admiral Converse, represented a young woman of prominence in the butterfly world. The dancing by Miss Converse was a wonderfully effective display of personal grace disciplined by conscientious training. Those in the chorus included Miss Katharine Clabaugh, Miss Shelby Converse, Miss Esther Denny, Miss Isabel Magruder, Miss Pauline Magruder, Lieut. William L. Littlefield, U.S.N., and Lieut. Charles K. Rockwell, U.S.A.

Gen. and Mrs. Charles A. Coolidge, U.S.A., are visiting Mr. and Mrs. John London, 1031 South 21st street, Birmingham, Ala., during the week ending April 6. Gen. and Mrs. Coolidge have been sojourning for the two months past at St. Augustine, their old Army home from 1865 to 1869, when General Coolidge was a lieutenant of the 7th Infantry. A dinner was given them Saturday night, March 30, at the Country Club, Birmingham. Gen. and Mrs. Coolidge resided at San Francisco until the disaster of that city by the earthquake and fire last year, since which time they have made their home in Detroit, Mich.

Rear Admiral James H. Dayton, U.S.N., cabled the Navy Department from Manila, April 1, that he had taken command of the Asiatic squadron as the relief of Rear Admiral W. H. Brownson, who has been ordered to Washington to relieve Rear Admiral Converse, retired, as Chief of the Bureau of Navigation. Admiral Dayton is temporarily using the Rainbow as his flagship, but upon the arrival of the West Virginia at Cavite from Japan he will transfer his flag to that ship. Admiral Brownson is expected to sail from Yokohama on April 13, and will relieve Admiral Converse about the middle of May.

The Emperor of Germany, it is now reported, often discussed the propriety of sending Prince August, his fourth son (not Oscar, the fifth son), to Harvard, without having reached a decision. The Empress did not wish Prince August to go, and some of the officers of the household, and also some Americans with whom His Majesty talked, believed it would be most difficult for the prince really to share university life in the United States, as he would constantly be accompanied by his adjutant, live in a separate house, have his own establishment, never be able to detach himself from the distinctions of his birth, and unceasingly be followed by newspaper artists and reporters.

Major Gen. Frederick D. Grant, U.S.A., accompanied by his aide, Captain Johnson, called at the War Department March 28 to confer with Acting Secretary Oliver and General Bell, Chief of the General Staff, respecting the completing of the arrangements for the participation of military in the Jamestown Exposition. General Grant announced that the exposition authorities were making excellent progress and, as for the military, all his troops would certainly be on the ground and ready for the opening ceremonies. The only matter of concern just now was the lack of sufficient transportation facilities, but all that would be corrected, probably in ample time. General Grant left Washington in the evening for Norfolk, where he expected to spend nearly a week in personal attendance at the exposition site.

Capt. W. A. Marshall, U.S.N., has been ordered to the navy yard, Boston, Mass., for duty as captain of the yard.

Comdr. C. F. Pond, U.S.N., who has been on duty at Mare Island, Cal., has been ordered to command the Buffalo.

A daughter, Margaret Louise Ashbrook, was born to the wife of Lieut. R. W. Ashbrook, 17th U.S. Inf., at Ciego de Avila, Cuba, March 9.

Miss Elizabeth Fair, who has been the guest of Capt. and Mrs. G. S. Simonds at West Point, N.Y., has returned to her home in Virginia.

Col. C. A. Stedman, U.S.A., and Mrs. Stedman, after an extended tour through England, France, Italy and Switzerland, expect to sail for the United States on the Celtic, April 20.

Capt. Charles W. Kutz, C.E., on duty at West Point, N.Y., was at Niagara Falls, N.Y., on April 4, for the purpose of attending a meeting of the Niagara Falls Committee of Architects.

Mrs. Tilley, widow of the late Rear Admiral Benjamin F. Tilley, U.S.N., has taken a house in Annapolis, Md., and with her daughter, Miss Edelyn Tilley, will make that place her future home.

Rear Admiral W. W. Mead, U.S.N., and Mrs. Mead will sail, April 6, on the North German Lloyd steamer Koenig Albert for Naples. Admiral Mead's address abroad will be: Care of Brown, Shipley and Company, London, England.

Arrivals at the New Grand Hotel, New York city, this week included the following: Major George O. Squier, U.S.A.; Capt. J. S. Herron, U.S.A., and Mrs. Herron; Major B. W. Dunn and Lieut. J. K. Partello, U.S.A., and Pay Dir. Reah Frazer, U.S.N.

Col. Frank L. Denny, quartermaster general, U.S.M.C., as a result of an automobile accident in Washington, D.C., April 2, suffered a broken arm and scalp wound. The most serious feature of the injuries is a fracture of the left forearm. He will be unable to attend to his duties, it is said, for some six weeks.

Capt. R. H. Van Deman and his wife, formerly Miss Sadie Rice, of Santa Cruz, arrived at San Francisco, March 16, from the Philippines and are visiting Mrs. Van Deman's aunt, Mrs. N. Gardner, widow of the late chief surgeon of the Southern Pacific Company, at 3501 Clay street. Captain Van Deman has been ordered to Washington on duty.

Lieut. Julius H. Weber, U.S.A., retired, who resides at Imperial, San Diego county, Cal., has been elected unanimously president of the board of trustees of that city. "Lieutenant Weber," writes a correspondent, "has had wide experience with public matters, and it is expected that his administration will be creditable alike to himself and the community."

Master Robert Stocker, son of Naval Constr. Robert Stocker, U.S.N., entertained several of his little friends on March 27 at his home in the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., in honor of Miss Louise Clark. Those present were: Misses Anita, Kile and Louise Clark and Master Robert Roosevelt, Henry and Lewis Dickson, Lawrence Adams, jr., and Tench Tilghman, jr.

Among the many present at the wedding in the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian church, New York city, April 2, of Miss Janet Alexander McCook, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John J. McCook, to Mr. Malcolm Douglas Whitman, of Boston, were: Gen. and Mrs. Grant, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Coghlan, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Cowles and Gen. and Mrs. Anson G. McCook.

Secretary of the Navy Metcalf returned to Washington, April 1, from his inspection of the stations at Charleston, S.C., Guantanamo, Cuba, and San Juan, Puerto Rico, accompanied by Senators Hale, Penrose and Carter. The party made short stops at Havana, Kingston and Nassau. Mr. Metcalf was greatly impressed with the efficiency of the vessels he saw and with the enlisted personnel.

Among the guests at the brilliant ball given by Mr. and Mrs. James Wadsworth of New York in Washington, D.C., April 1, were Capt. Fitzhugh Lee, jr., 7th U.S. Cav., the Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Metcalf, and Capt. John C. Gilmore, U.S.A., who led the cotillon, the favors for which were pink coral necklaces, silk parasols and vanity bags for the women and address books, pocket-books, packages and cigarettes and knives for the men.

The navy tug from Norfolk, Va., carried a number of Navy people and their friends to the dance at the Chamberlin Hotel on March 30. Among those who attended were: Comdr. and Mrs. Albert B. Willis, Comdr. and Mrs. Cowles, Naval Constr. and Mrs. Lawrence Adams, Constr. and Mrs. Robert Stocker, Captain and Mrs. Charles Laird, Paymr. and Mrs. Eugene H. Tricou, Constr. and Mrs. R. P. Schlachach, Paymr. and Mrs. H. E. Biscoe, Misses Grace and Jessie Willis, Miss Madge Balchiss, Miss Mabel Hemmingsway, Lieut. D. M. Randall, U.S.M.C.; Paymr. D. C. Crowell, and Capt. F. J. Schwable, U.S.M.C.

"The many Vermont friends of Col. Herbert S. Foster, U.S.A., retired," says the Burlington Free Press and Times, "will be glad to know that, with Mrs. Foster and children, he has returned to the Green Mountain State to live, and will reside at the homestead of his father in North Calais." In giving the military record of Colonel Foster, the Free Press and Times among other things says: "In the war with Spain he was engaged in the Cuban campaign and was present in the engagements at El Caney, July 1, and before Santiago, July 2 and 3, and July 10 and 11, 1898. With the 20th Infantry he was ordered to the Philippine Islands, where he served from February, 1899, to August, 1901, and was engaged against Filipino insurgents at St. Guadalupe Church, March 13; Pasig, March 15, and Cainta, March 15, 1899. He was mentioned by name in the official report of the brigade commander, Gen. Loyd Wheaton, for 'very great gallantry in the storming of Pasig, and in the combat at Cainta,' and nominated by the President for the brevet of major, U.S. Army, for conspicuous gallantry in these two engagements. While in command of the first battalion, 12th Infantry, he was engaged in the campaign against pulajanes, Island of Samar, February to April, 1905, and was in command of his regiment at various other times. Colonel Foster is one of the very best officers of his rank in the Army, and his retirement from active service is necessitated by the exposures and disabilities. Great credit is due him for his untiring and efficient efforts in the organization of the Vermont Commandery, Military Order of the Loyal Legion. A fitting recognition of Colonel Foster's gallant war service is the appointment by Congressman Haskins of his second son, Sydney Herbert Foster, named after his grandfather, who served with great bravery as first lieutenant in the 11th Vermont Regiment during the war for the Union, to a cadetship in the U.S. Military Academy at West Point, the same to take effect June 15, 1907."

Capt. Edward P. Rockhill, asst. surg., U.S.A., who has been under treatment at the General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, has gone to Fort Bayard for treatment.

Fifteen years in State prison at hard labor was the sentence passed on March 29 at Salt Lake City, Utah, on Michael McCabe and W. J. O'Leary, U.S. soldiers, who were convicted of robbing Harold Berrum of \$75.

Capt. Charles R. Howland, 21st U.S. Inf., now stationed at Fort Logan, Colo., has been detailed to the Judge Advocate General's Department and ordered to Washington, D.C., for duty as an assistant to Judge Advocate General Davis.

Major Charles W. Penrose, 25th U.S. Inf., left San Antonio, Texas, March 27, for Washington, D.C., to appear as a witness before the Senate Committee. Upon completion of his testimony there he will return to San Antonio to testify in the Macklin case.

Miss Margaret Emerson Bailey, daughter of Prof. W. Whitman Bailey, of Brown University, who will graduate from Bryn Mawr in June next, has been awarded the English essay prize in that institution. She has many friends in the Army whom this may interest.

Capt. William Baird, U.S.A., retired, detailed to duty in connection with the Maryland National Guard, and Col. Charles D. Gaither, State inspecting officer, who are on an annual tour of inspection of the State militia, inspected Cos. M and G, 1st Inf., at Annapolis, Md., March 29.

Major Frank Keck, commander of the Department of New York, United Spanish War Veterans, under date of March 25, announces the establishment of the Admiral Bowman H. McCalla Camp, No. 65, in the Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York, on the evening of Friday, March 22, 1907, when Department Quartermaster, Comrade John S. Adair, acted as mustering officer.

Capt. C. H. Thewalt, military attaché of the German Legation, has been seriously injured by a fall from a horse while taking a ditch on the German Riding Club's course on the Hacienda de la Condesa, Mexico. An examination revealed a fracture of the hip, which may result in his being a cripple for life. Captain Thewalt is an enthusiastic sportsman and was regarded as one of the best horsemen in Mexico.

Upon the complaint of Capt. C. D. Dudley, 14th U.S. Cav., commanding the post of Boise Barracks, Idaho, Alfred Rhode, proprietor of the Silver Bell saloon, was arrested on a charge of selling liquor to minor soldiers. At the trial the accused was fined \$10 and costs, amounting to \$16.50. He pleaded guilty and was given the smallest fine possible under the law. He pleaded that he did not know he had been selling liquor to minors and promised if given the names of all minors at the post he would sell them no more liquor.

Captain Groome, of Philadelphia, commander of the State Constabulary of Pennsylvania, has issued orders to each of the three troops that in future no married men shall be enlisted, and any member marrying shall receive an honorable discharge. This applies only to privates. The reason for the order is that the married men have to live outside the barracks, and for this reason, it is claimed, are not readily available in case of a sudden call to duty. Many members of the various troops have recently been married.

At Fort Assiniboine, Mont., Ord. Sergt. W. B. Rose entertained at the quarters at cards on Friday evening, March 22. The game was whist and among those present were Mrs. White, of Chicago; Miss Joella Booker, of Kansas, both residents of the post at present, and Miss Lourena Spaulding, of Havre, Mont., where her parents are extensive property owners. Miss Spaulding is making a short stay at the fort as the guest of Mrs. White and Miss Booker. The first prizes were awarded to Mrs. White and Mr. Murray, of the fort, with Mr. Houston as second best. A dainty repast was served after the game and all enjoyed the bracing effect of the fort's best beverage (lemonade). All departed to meet the following evening at Mrs. White's quarters, where the game of "500" was played and a jolly good time was enjoyed.

Capt. Edward T. Gibson, U.S.V., for many years an acting assistant surgeon in the Army, and now of Brooklyn, N.Y., has secured from the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Railroad Company and ten other street car and elevated railroad companies a good sum of money for a license to use a transfer ticket which he has invented to prevent the great loss of money which the companies now suffer through the abuse of the transfer privilege, and for which ticket he has applied for letters patent. In addition to this cash payment he also receives an appointment as surgeon of the said companies at a regular yearly salary. His office will be the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Railroad Company's building, corner of Montague and Clinton streets. In November the New York city papers published a statement made by the president of the B.R.T.C. that his company would willingly give \$1,000,000 to any person who would devise a transfer ticket which would satisfactorily settle the transfer problem. Nearly 1,800 schemes were submitted.

The annual observance of "veterans' night" of the Middlesex Club at Boston, Mass., March 28, was quite a memorable event. The principal guests were: Governor Guild, Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U.S.A.; Rear Admiral Charles H. Rockwell, U.S.N.; Rear Admiral George H. Wadleigh, U.S.N.; Gen. Samuel M. Mansfield, U.S.A.; Gen. Henry B. Carrington, U.S.A.; Rear Admiral George F. F. Wilde, U.S.N.; Gen. N. A. M. Dudley, U.S.A.; Gen. Henry C. Cook, U.S.A.; Department Commander Gleason, of the G.A.R.; Chaplain E. A. Horton and James H. Wentworth, division commander of the Sons of Veterans. Generals Miles and Mansfield and Rear Admiral Rockwell gave some interesting reminiscences. Rear Admiral Wadleigh during his remarks said the nation had always waited until the war came, and that such policy had cost thousands of lives and millions of dollars. If pursued it would be the cause of more expenditures and losses of lives. "Let us heed the words of General Sherman," he said, "who said that there is likely to be a war with the advent of each generation. I believe that as long as men are as they are there will be wars. Let us take the advice of the first president: 'In time of peace prepare for war.'" General Carrington described his work in Indiana during the war, where he had many important duties, including command of the state army, recruiting men for the front, looking after "copperheads" and bounty-jumpers, caring for the sick and getting out supplies. Rear Admiral Wilde wanted to say, however, that nowadays much was expected of a naval officer. "A man who commands a battleship," he said, "has got to be an electrical and hydraulic engineer, an ordnance sharp and an international lawyer." General Dudley described in detail the battle of Baton Rouge and praised the men who fought there for their courage. General Cook, the last speaker, said that he could not make a speech. The only speech he had ever made successfully was to a band of Indians, and they couldn't understand a word.

Major W. P. Gould, U.S.A., and Mrs. Gould have left Camden, S.C., for Vincennes, Ind.

Civil Engr. Joseph S. Shultz, U.S.N., and wife registered at Hotel Breslin, New York city, the past week.

A daughter was born to the wife of Naval Constr. Holden A. Evans, U.S.N., at Mare Island, Cal., March 22.

Capt. John P. Wade, 2d U.S. Cav., was a guest at the annual dinner of Squadron A, of New York, on April 10.

Gen. S. B. M. Young, U.S.A., was a guest at the annual banquet of the Chamber of Commerce at Pittsburg, Pa., April 4.

Mrs. Bush, wife of Capt. R. L. Bush, U.S.A., is at St. Winifred's Hospital, San Francisco, Cal., recovering from a severe illness.

Mrs. McKinstry, who has been spending the winter at San Mateo, Cal., has left on a visit to friends and relatives in New York.

A daughter, Elizabeth Symington, was born to the wife of Lieut. John Symington, 1st U.S. Cav., at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, March 25.

Miss Juanita Humphrey, who was injured one morning a month ago on the Rosslyn Golf Links, has so far recovered as to be able to discard her crutches.

From Rome comes the authoritative report of the engagement of the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Robinson, a niece of President Roosevelt, to George H. Draper, of Paris.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Charles Mau gave a dinner in San Francisco, Cal., March 24, in honor of Lieut. and Mrs. A. Lippincott, U.S.A. The decorations were in yellow, the Cavalry color.

Major Louis L. Seaman, late of the medical service of the Volunteer Army, will give a reception to Major Gen. and Mrs. Fred D. Grant, U.S.A., at his home in New York, Sunday afternoon, April 7.

Rear Admiral A. S. Crowninshield, U.S.N., retired, was a passenger by the Slavonia, of the Cunard line, which arrived at New York April 2 from Mediterranean ports. Mrs. Crowninshield accompanied him.

The Rough Riders' National Monument Society have issued invitations to the ceremonies at Arlington Cemetery, Friday, April 12, at 4:30 p.m., when the monument to the dead of the 1st U.S. Vol. Cavalry will be dedicated by the President of the United States.

The following named candidates for the U.S. Military Academy have been appointed during the past week: Robert C. Gildart, Albion, Mich.; Emanuel R. Ford, alternate, Albion, Mich.; Royal Mudge, alternate, Charlotte, Mich.; Martin T. Cusack, alternate, Togus, Me.

Commissioner P. Tecumseh Sherman, of the State Labor Department, of New York, and a son of the late Gen. W. T. Sherman, U.S.A., has handed his resignation to Governor Hughes. Mr. Sherman was appointed by Governor Higgins on May 4, 1905, and he resigns because of the pressure upon his time.

Capt. William H. Hay, 10th U.S. Cav., on duty at the Pennsylvania State College, will be captain of the Army Cavalry team in the National Match at Perry, Ohio, this year, and Major David C. Shanks, 4th U.S. Infantry, on duty at Fort Mackenzie, Wyo., will be captain of the Army Infantry team.

The scenic commission appointed by Secretary Taft to inspect the American bank of Niagara Gorge, with a view of restoring it to a state of primeval beauty, arrived at Niagara April 4. In the party are Capt. Charles W. Kutz, C.E., on duty at the Military Academy; Capt. John Stephen Sewell, U.S.A., of Washington; F. D. Millet and C. F. McKim, of New York, and F. L. Omsted, jr., of Boston.

The Lawton Monument Commission has decided that the exercises incident to the unveiling of the monument to the late Gen. Henry W. Lawton, U.S.A., including an address by President Roosevelt, will be held the morning of May 30. Governor Hanly will introduce the President. The commission wishes to have United States troops detailed from Fort Sheridan and Fort Thomas to take part in the program.

The Memorial Field Military Mass Committee, which has charge of the preparation of this year's memorial service to be held in the navy yard, New York, by Gloucester Naval Camp, No. 5, U.S. Spanish War Veterans, on May 20, announce that this year's demonstration will surpass anything of the kind heretofore attempted in this country. Father W. H. I. Reaney, chaplain, U.S.N., has charge of the arrangements. The 69th N.Y. will be among the organizations participating.

Mrs. Henry G. Cole, wife of Captain Cole, Sub. Dept., U.S.A., gave a tea at the Tennis Club, Havana, Cuba, March 25, and among the guests were Mrs. Tucker, mother of Lieut. Logan Tucker, U.S.M.C.; Lieutenant Tucker, Comdr. John M. Bowyer, U.S.N.; Capt. and Mrs. H. L. Roosevelt, U.S.M.C.; Mrs. Harlee, wife of Capt. W. C. Harlee, U.S.M.C. Mrs. Cole is among the coterie of women of the Army set who will leave soon for the States, but expects to return in June for the remainder of the summer.

Lieut. Col. George L. Anderson, U.S.A., Inspector General's Department, Pacific Division, has returned to San Francisco from Honolulu, where he has been on a tour of inspection. Camp McKinley, which has been located for some years about five miles east of Honolulu, is being moved to a new reservation three miles west of the city. This locality is far more desirable in every way, being on higher ground and occupying 1,400 acres. Camp McKinley is a four-company post of Infantry, under the command of Major Robert C. Van Vliet, 10th U.S. Inf.

Army and Navy arrivals at the Ebbitt House, Washington, D.C., for the week ending April 4, were as follows: Midshipman R. W. Mathewson, U.S.N.; Major D. C. Shanks, U.S.A.; Pay Dir. J. N. Speel and Comdr. J. M. Orchard, U.S.N.; Lieut. J. Blyth, Lieut. H. A. Wiegand, Lieut. P. H. Bagby and Major H. L. Roberts, U.S.A.; Pay Insp. W. W. Barry, U.S.N.; Capt. J. P. O'Neill, U.S.A., and Mrs. O'Neill; Lieut. Comdr. I. K. Seymour, U.S.N., and Mrs. Seymour; Lieut. F. D. Kams, U.S.N., and Mrs. Kams; Surg. J. L. Sanford and Paymr. W. G. Neil, U.S.N., and Lieut. Gad Morgan, U.S.A.

Referring to Major William S. Peirce, Ord. Dept., U.S.A., who has been stationed at the United States armory at Springfield, Mass., and who is ordered to Augusta, Ga., the Springfield Republican says: "Major Peirce is an exceptionally bright young officer, and has been one of the most efficient that have been stationed in this city for many years. He has also been popular in Springfield society during his residence here. Besides his work as assistant to Col. Frank H. Phipps, Major

Peirce was inspecting officer for the Government at the American and British Manufacturing Company at Bridgeport, Conn."

The officers of the staff of the headquarters, Atlantic Division, gave a reception to Major Gen. James F. Wade and Mrs. Wade on Thursday evening, April 4, in the hop room of the Officers' Club, Governors Island. This will be followed by a reception to General Wade to be given by Gen. and Mrs. Grant, on Governors Island, on Saturday afternoon, April 6. The approaching retirement of General Wade, which occurs April 14, is calling forth many warm expressions of regard for him and many expressions of appreciation of the value of his honorable and able service since he entered the Army, May 14, 1861, as first lieutenant, 3d Cavalry. It will be observed that the retirement of the General occurs just one month previous to his completion of thirty-six years' of active service. His promotion to brigadier general occurred May 20, 1897, after ten years' service as colonel, 5th Cavalry, and he was promoted to major general, with which rank he retires, April 13, 1903. He had a previous service as major general of Volunteers during the war with Spain.

OFFICIAL DISPATCHES.

Manila, April 3, 1907.

The Adjutant General, Washington:
Transport Thomas arrived on second.

WOOD.

THE ARMY.

S.O. APRIL 3, 1907, WAR DEPT.

Capt. Carter P. Johnson, Q.M., in Washington, will proceed to Fort Meade, S.D., for the purpose of turning over to his successor certain orders and papers pertaining to the Ute Indians, and upon the completion of this duty will proceed to Fort Robinson, Neb., and assume charge of construction work at that post, relieving Capt. Leon S. Roudiez, Q.M., who will proceed to Boise, Idaho, and assume charge of construction work at Boise Barracks, Idaho, relieving Major Reuben B. Turner, 8th Inf.

First Lieut. Joseph C. Brady, 4th Inf., from duty on recruiting service and at the recruit depot, Columbus Barracks, Ohio, and will join his regiment on May 1, 1907.

Second Lieut. Andrew W. Jackman, A.C., having been found physically disqualified for the duties of a 1st lieutenant of Artillery, by reason of disability incident to the Service, his retirement, from active service as a 1st lieutenant of Artillery, is announced to date from Jan. 25, 1907, the date upon which he would have been promoted to that grade by reason of seniority if found qualified.

Sergt. 1st Class Francis J. Eiseaman, H.C., Philippines Division, is relieved from further duty in that division and on or before expiration of furlough will report to The Adjutant General of the Army for orders.

Leave for fourteen days is granted Capt. Samuel C. Vestal, General Staff.

The leave granted Capt. Charles G. Lawrence, P.S., is extended one month.

Major Beverly W. Dunn, O.D., will proceed to the works of the Laffin and Rand Powder Company, Haskell, N.J., for the purpose of attending a meeting of the Joint Army and Navy Board on Smokeless Powder.

Major Odus C. Horney, O.D., will proceed to the works of the Laffin and Rand Powder Company, Haskell, N.J., for the purpose of attending a meeting of the Joint Army and Navy Board on Smokeless Powder, after which he will proceed to the United States Powder Depot, Dover, N.J., on business pertaining to the erection of the Army Powder Factory, and upon the completion of this duty will return to his proper station.

Leave for four months, to take effect about July 15, 1907, with permission to go beyond the sea, is granted 2d Lieut. Matthew H. Thomlinson, 22d Inf.

First Lieut. Craig R. Snyder, asst. surg., is relieved from duty in the Philippines, to take effect at such time as will enable him to comply with this order, and will proceed by the first available transport from Manila after June 1, 1907, to San Francisco, for further orders.

S.O. APRIL 4, 1907, WAR DEPT.

Second Lieut. Ralph W. Drury, 9th Inf., will assume charge of construction work at Madison Barracks, relieving Capt. Daniel B. Devore, 23d Inf.

Second Lieut. Charles B. Moore, 22d Inf., will proceed to San Francisco for duty as quartermaster of Buford.

Capt. Edgar A. Fry, 13th Inf., in addition to duty as Q.M. of the Sherman, is assigned to duty as commissary temporarily, relieving Capt. Campbell E. Babcock.

Col. John E. Greer will proceed to Fort Hunt and Fort Washington, on inspection of seacoast armament and work of ordnance machinists, also to Fort Myer.

Leave for two months and nineteen days, with permission to go beyond sea, is granted 1st Lieut. Charles R. Pettis, C.E.

Capt. James S. Young, jr., 10th Inf., designated special disbursing officer, Fort Gibbon, Alaska, upon relief of Col. Edwin B. Bolton, 4th Inf. Colonel Bolton will proceed to San Francisco, settling accounts and join regiment.

Capt. William B. Folwell, 18th Inf., found by retiring board incapacitated, his retirement is announced.

Second Lieut. Charles S. Hoyt, 5th Cav., relieved from treatment at Army and Navy General Hospital, Fort Springs.

First Lieut. E. R. Stone, 30th Inf., detailed as recorder, Army recorder, Army retiring board, at Omaha, vice 1st Lieut. J. Millard Little, 30th Inf., hereby relieved.

Second Lieut. William S. Weeks, 4th Inf., will report to Col. Edward B. Pratt, 30th Inf., Omaha, for examination.

Major Isaac W. Little, Q.M., to New York city for inspecting repairs on Meade; thence to Bayonne for witnessing official trial of three new launches constructed for the Quartermaster's Department.

The S.O. of April 3, relating to Capt. Leon S. Roudiez, is revoked; also the S.O. of April 3, which directs Capt. Carter P. Johnson to proceed to Boise Construction Works, relieving Major Reuben B. Turner, 8th Inf.

G.O. 63, MARCH 25, 1907, WAR DEPT.

I. Par. 732, Manual for the Subsistence Department, as amended by Par. VI, G.O. 11, W.D., Jan. 15, 1906, is further amended to read as follows:

732. The commissary at each post garrisoned by troops of the line other than coast artillery will keep in store for the full strength of the garrison at least three days' supply of the emergency ration prepared under the direction of the War Department. An equal supply will be kept on hand at subsistence depots to be designated by the commissary general.

II. Par. 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 945, and 946, Manual for the Subsistence Department, are rescinded.

G.O. 65, MARCH 26, 1907, WAR DEPT.

Publishes the proceedings of a G.C.M. at Zamboanga, Mindanao, P.I., and of which Brig. Gen. Winfield S. Edgerly, was president, and Capt. Fred E. Buchan, acting judge advocate, judge advocate, for the trial of Capt. Lewis M. Koehler, 4th Cav., heretofore noted in our columns. The review of the case by Secretary of War Taft, and the comments of President Roosevelt on the case, appeared in our issue of March 30, page 844.

G.O. 66, MARCH 27, 1907, WAR DEPT.

I. 1. Enlisted men of Coast Artillery who have qualified as first-class gunners are eligible to rating as casemate electricians; observers, first-class; plotters; chief planters; chief loaders; observers, second-class; gun commanders, and gun pointers. While holding these positions they will be required to qualify as gunners at the prescribed intervals and will wear the gunner's badge issued by the Ordnance Department under the provisions of Par. 1, G.O. 94, Headquarters of the

Army, Adjutant General's Office, Washington, June 26, 1903, but not the gunner's insignia issued by the Quartermaster's Department under the provisions of the same order.

2. Sergeants major, senior and junior grades, Coast Artillery, are eligible to rating as observers, first-class; plotters and observers, second-class, of fire, mine and battle commands. First sergeants of Coast Artillery companies (gun and torpedo) are eligible to rating as casemate electricians; observers, first-class; plotters, and observers, second-class. First sergeants of mortar companies are eligible to rating as gun commanders.

3. In case of disrating from any of the foregoing positions enlisted men will revert to their gunner's status as to pay and will conform to orders governing the wearing of insignia issued by the Quartermaster's Department, in accordance with Par. 1, G.O. 94, Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant General's Office, Washington, June 26, 1903.

4. Master gunners will wear the badge prescribed in Par. 2, G.O. 94, Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant General's Office, Washington, June 26, 1903.

5. Paragraph 1, Cir. 20, W.D., March 15, 1907, is hereby rescinded.

II. On June 30, 1907, all cooking apparatus for field use or for use when traveling (except on transports), and all bake ovens and apparatus pertaining thereto on hand at military posts, stations or depots will be transferred by the Quartermaster's Department to the Subsistence Department and will be taken up and accounted for on the returns of the latter department as subsistence property. At depots and other places where there is no commissary officer on duty, a request will be made to the Adjutant General of the Army to designate an officer to receive and receipt for such property.

By order of the Acting Secretary of War:
J. FRANKLIN BELL, Major Gen., Chief of Staff

G.O. 67, MARCH 28, 1907, WAR DEPT.

I. By direction of the President, Lieut. Gen. Arthur MacArthur is relieved from the command of the Pacific Division and of the Department of California, to take effect April 30, 1907, and will then proceed to and take station at Milwaukee, Wis., there to perform such duties as may hereafter be assigned to him by the War Department.

II. First and second lieutenants of the Philippine Scouts who have been or who may be appointed from natives of the Philippine Islands under the authority conferred in Sec. 36 of the Act approved Feb. 2, 1901, "To increase the efficiency of the permanent military establishment," etc., shall be entitled to the same pay and allowances as those authorized for officers of like grades in the Regular Army, and all previous payments to officers so appointed as of such rate, in the absence of orders prescribing a lower rate, are approved.

G.O. 69, MARCH 29, 1907, WAR DEPT.

Publishes the proceedings of the G.C.M. at the U.S.M.A., West Point, N.Y., of which Capt. Palmer E. Pierce, 13th Inf., was president, and 1st Lieut. Frank O. Whitlock, 14th Cav., judge advocate, for the trial of Cadets Patrick J. Morrissey and Ray C. Hill, 1st Class, U.S.M.A. The charges and specifications in each case were the same.

Charge I.—"Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, contrary to Para. 132 and 133, Regulations for the United States Military Academy, in violation of the 62d Article of War."

The first specification alleged that "Cadets Morrissey and Hill did drink spirituous or intoxicating liquor at West Point, Feb. 3, 1907."

The second specification alleged that "Cadets Morrissey and Hill were found under the influence of intoxicating liquor at West Point, between six and ten o'clock p.m., Feb. 3, 1907."

Both cadets pleaded "not guilty."

Findings.—Of the first specification, "guilty," except the words "West Point," substituting therefor "Cold Spring"; of the excepted words, "not guilty," and of the substituted words, "guilty." Of the second specification, "guilty." Of the charge, "guilty."

Sentence.—"To be dismissed the Service of the United States."

The sentences having been approved by the convening authority with a recommendation for clemency, and the record of trial having been forwarded for the action of the President, he directed that both sentences be commuted so as to suspend the two cadets from the Military Academy, without pay and allowances, until Jan. 1, 1908.

G.O. 70, MARCH 30, 1907, WAR DEPT.

This order publishes the proceedings of the G.C.M. at Hilo, Panay, P.I., of which Brig. Gen. Walter T. Dugan was president, and Capt. Beverly A. Read, acting judge advocate, judge advocate, for the trial of Capt. William B. Cochran, 24th Inf.

Charge I.—"Disobedience of orders, in violation of the 21st Article of War."

The specification alleged that Captain Cochran, having been ordered by Major Gen. Jesse M. Lee to go to the hospital at Hilo, Panay, Nov. 6, 1906, under charge of the surgeon of said hospital, for observation and treatment and restraint, did willfully refuse to obey, necessitating a detail of a guard of enlisted men to enforce said order.

Charge II.—"Drunk on duty, in violation of the 38th Article of War."

The specification alleged that Captain Cochran being on duty in charge of the office of the judge advocate of the Department of the Visayas, was so much under the influence of intoxicating liquors and drugs to be unfit to perform the duties of his office at Hilo, Panay, Nov. 6, 1906.

Charge III.—"Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in violation of the 62d Article of War."

The specification alleged that Captain Cochran, being en route to his station, at Camp Downes, Leyte, P.I., did appear at the dinner table in the presence of Major Gen. Jesse M. Lee, on the coast guard steamer Negros, in an intoxicated condition, and did by his maudlin conversation and interruptions so disturb the peace and quiet at said dinner as to render necessary his being ordered to his stateroom in arrest, on Nov. 18, 1906.

A plea to the jurisdiction of the court submitted by the accused, on the ground that as the department commander was the accuser or prosecutor the court should have been convened by the President, was sustained by the court, but this action was disapproved by the convening authority and trial ordered. The accused thereupon submitted a plea of constructive pardon, which was overruled by the court. The accused then pleaded to the charges and specifications as follows:

To the specification, first charge, "not guilty"; to the first charge, "not guilty"; to the specification, second charge, "not guilty"; to the second charge, "not guilty"; to the specification, third charge, "not guilty"; to the third charge, "guilty."

Findings: Of the specification, first charge, "guilty"; of the first charge, "guilty"; of the specification, second charge, "guilty," except the words "and drugs," and of the excepted words, "not guilty"; of the second charge, "guilty"; of the specification, third charge, "guilty"; of the third charge, "guilty."

Sentence.—"To be dismissed the Service."

The sentence having been approved by the convening authority, who joined with the members of the court in recommending clemency, and the record of trial having been forwarded for the action of the President, under the 106th Article of War, the following are his orders thereon:

"The White House, March 23, 1907.

"The findings and sentence in the case of Capt. William B. Cochran, 24th Inf., are approved. On the recommendation of the Chief of Staff, which is concurred in by the Secretary of War, the sentence is commuted so as to reduce Captain Cochran fifty files in rank on the lineal list of captains of Infantry, and as commuted the sentence will be duly executed."

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

G.O. 71, MARCH 30, 1907, WAR DEPT.

I. Par. 442, Manual for the Medical Department, is amended to read as follows:

442. On the appearance of the first recognized case of typhoid fever, smallpox, measles, diphtheria, cerebrospinal fever, or other epidemic disease at or near a military post or

station, the medical officer in charge will at once forward a report thereof to the chief surgeon of the department in which he is serving, sending at the same time a duplicate of the report directly to the Surgeon General. Should the outbreak occur in a command en route to a new destination, whether by marching, by rail, or by water, the medical officer will at once notify the senior surgeon at the destination of the troops of the nature and extent of the epidemic, and will forward a duplicate of the report to the Surgeon General. Every medical officer in charge of patients suffering from serious epidemic disease will, in addition to the usual report of sick and wounded, render in duplicate, at the end of each month a report (Form 54, Med. Dept.) of such patients, one of which will be forwarded to the chief surgeon and the other directly to the Surgeon General. On the cessation of an epidemic, or on the termination of his tour of service at the place, the medical officer will forward, with as little delay as practicable, a history of the epidemic, its origin or importation, its progress and decline, and the methods of treatment or prevention, with the results thereof, together with the results of any autopsies that may have been made.

11. Pars. 91, 104, and 238, Small-Arms Firing Regulations, 1906, are amended to read as follows:

91. Record Practice.—Record practice differs from instruction practice in that instruction is not the only object sought. The main purpose is two-fold: First, to afford the soldier an object lesson of his progress, thus sustaining and stimulating his interest; second, to obtain a record by means of which comparisons may be instituted between individuals, organizations, and posts, and published for the information of the Army.

From the nature of record practice, its rules must be fixed and applicable to all alike; these rules must be observed with unswerving impartiality, scores must be recorded with the strictest accuracy, and the work in the pit must be conducted with the greatest efficiency.

In this practice "coaching" is prohibited. After the soldier has taken his place at the firing point no person shall render or attempt to render him assistance of any form whatever.

This practice will be conducted with the particularity of the regulations governing competitions, except that in a continuous pit there will be one officer to every three, or fraction of three, targets, and in each single target pit there will be a single officer. From time to time checks on the scoring and marking will be made, under the supervision of the commanding officer. This can be done whenever new paper targets are put on or by marking each shot in the target with a red pencil at the end of each day's firing and proceeding as in Par. 102. This check will be noted on the annual company report of target firing and classification.

106. Marking Skirmish Fire and Collective Fire.—In these classes of fire the marking is superintended by an officer belonging to an organization other than that firing. That the marking may be quickly performed and the targets soon made ready for further firing several officers should be detailed to examine the targets and keep the record of the hits. They can divide between them the examination of the different targets. The privates detailed to paste the shot marks may belong to the company firing if not required to form part of the firing line.

The result of the volley fire at any range may be communicated before the commencement of the fire at will at that range. In the firing at the figure targets there is danger, if bullets strike the steel frames, that some pasters may be shaken off the targets by the impact without its coming to the knowledge of the markers. In all cases, therefore, where any paper silhouette is to be used for a second firing a cross will be marked with a red pencil over each shot hole before covering it with a paster.

Inasmuch as hits on the black paper silhouettes only count it is important that these silhouettes should not be trimmed, and that any found badly worn or torn on the edges should not be used.

After the targets have been examined and pasted, a final examination will always be made by the officer or officers, to see that all shot holes are properly marked and pasted.

In counting hits special care will be taken that only holes made by bullets are counted. Such hits may usually be distinguished by the cutting away of the cloth backing of the target, whereas gravel or lumps of earth or clay will ordinarily tear the cloth and not make a clean puncture. In no case will more than one hit be counted for any hole in a figure target. 208. Record Practice.—Record practice is the official record of the individual and company fire, record practice of the company. All entries therein will be made in ink or with indelible pencil. It consists partly of a series of sheets, one for each soldier, ruled for the entry of his record practice and qualifications for each season of his three years' enlistment.

Another part of the company target record is given to a record of the collective fire and the figure of merit of the company.

These sheets, forming the company target record, will be bound by the loose-leaf plan, so that at any time one or more sheets may be extracted and others inserted. By this means the book will at all times be a live record.

During the regular practice season and until Par. 239 has been complied with, the company target record will be kept in the personal possession of the company commander, and not allowed in the hands of enlisted men except when necessary for scoring on the range.

By order of the Acting Secretary of War.
J. FRANKLIN BELL, Major Gen., Chief of Staff.

G.O. 72, APRIL 3, 1907, WAR DEPT.
I. All testing cells and sets for use in testing electrical installations in seacoast fortifications, except those needed as a part of the mine equipment, will hereafter be issued by the Signal Corps, and requisitions for the cells and sets should be made to the Chief Signal Officer of the Army.

All testing cells and sets pertaining to the Corps of Engineers, now on hand at posts and carried on property returns of military engineers, will be transferred by the officer now accounting for them to the Signal Corps and taken up on the property returns of that corps upon proper invoice and receipt.

II. To increase interest in saber and bayonet exercises post contests with and between those weapons will, whenever practicable, be held monthly on the same day as the field or athletic exercises are held, or on the day following. Whenever practicable post commanders will be present at the contests and will do all in their power to contribute to the interest thereof by extending extra privileges to the successful contestants.

The program will be left to the discretion of post commanders and the monthly report of drills and exercises will make suitable mention of the contests.

III. 1. The establishment of the following artillery districts, comprising the posts named under each, in addition to those mentioned in G.O. No. 27, H.Q.A., A.G.O., March 11, 1903, is announced:

Artillery District of Cape Fear River.—Fort Caswell, N.C.
Artillery District of Tampa.—Fort Dade and Fort De Soto, Fla.

2. The Artillery District of San Diego, which was discontinued by Par. III, G.O. No. 96, W.D., May 31, 1904, is hereby re-established and will comprise Fort Rosecrans, Cal.

By order of the Acting Secretary of War.
J. FRANKLIN BELL, Major Gen., Chief of Staff.

G.O. 18, MARCH 27, 1907, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.
Headquarters and staff of the 3d Squadron, 14th Cavalry, and Troops F, I and M, of that regiment, are designated for duty in the National Parks of California for the purpose of protecting these parks from injury and depredation.

On or about the 20th of April, 1907, headquarters and staff of the 3d Squadron, and Troops I and M, 14th Cav., under command of Major Harry C. Benson, 14th Cav., will leave the Presidio of San Francisco, march to the Yosemite National Park and establish a camp within its limits.

On or about the 25th of May, 1907, Troop F, 14th Cav., under command of Capt. Kirby Walker, 14th Cav., will leave the Presidio of San Francisco, march to the Sequoia National Park and establish a camp within its limits.

G.O. 7, MARCH 11, 1907, DEPT. OF COLUMBIA.
Publishes the following tables, showing results in small arms target practice in this department, for the year 1906.

G.O. 5, MARCH 29, 1907, DEPT. OF THE LAKES.
Revokes G.O. No. 27, these headquarters, Oct. 31, 1905—the monthly reports of changes among extra duty men and civilian employees, of money balances and alphabetical list of stores called for from post quartermasters being no longer required.

G.O. 8, MARCH 15, 1907, DEPT. OF TEXAS.
The 25th Infantry will be relieved from further duty in this department as follows: The 1st Battalion at Fort Reno, Okla., March 30; regimental headquarters and 2d Battalion at Fort Bliss, Texas, March 31; the 3d Battalion at Fort McIntosh, Texas, on March 30, and will proceed on those dates by rail to San Francisco, Cal., en route to Manila.

G.O. 20, MARCH 26, 1907, ARMY OF CUBAN PACN.
Publishes instructions to govern when prisoners are sent to Camp Columbia for trial by general court-martial.

G.O. 15, FEB. 19, 1907, DEPT. OF LUZON.
On arrival of the 6th Co., Philippine Scouts, at Samal, Bataan, the detachment of the 24th Co. Philippine Scouts, now at that place, will proceed to its proper station, San Isidro, Nueva Ecija, for duty.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Major Gen. Adolphus W. Greely, U.S.A., commanding the department, will proceed to Forts D. A. Russell, Wyo., and Robinson, Neb., to make inspections. (March 25, D. Mo.)
Brig. Gen. Albert L. Myer will proceed to New York city, and upon arrival report by telegraph to the Adjutant General of the Army for further orders. (March 30, W.D.)

Leave for one month is granted Brig. Gen. Albert L. Myer. (March 30, W.D.)

Major Gen. Adolphus W. Greely, commanding Department of the Missouri, accompanied by 1st Lieut. Eldred D. Warfield, 30th Inf., aide-de-camp, will proceed from Chicago, Ill., to Omaha, Neb., upon duty connected with that department. (March 22, N.D.)

Major Gen. John F. Weston, commanding the department, accompanied by Capt. Malvern-Hill Barnum, 8th Cav., aide-de-camp, will proceed to Fort William McKinley, Rizal, thence to Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga, thence to Camp Gregg, Pangasinan, for the purpose of inspecting those posts. (Feb. 9, D. Luzon.)

GENERAL STAFF.

Lieut. Col. Millard F. Waltz, Infantry, is detailed as a member of the General Staff Corps to complete an unexpired term of four years. (March 28, W.D.)

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Leave for four months, to take effect April 27, 1907, is granted Major George H. G. Gale, I.G. (March 30, W.D.)

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Major Thomas Cruse, Q.M., chief Q.M. of the department, will accompany Major General Greely on his tour of inspection of the posts of Forts D. A. Russell, Wyo., and Robinson, Neb., and will then proceed to Fort Meade, S.D., to acquaint himself with the relative urgency of repairs of public buildings at that post. (March 25, D. Mo.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Henry C. Sloan, Fort St. Philip, La., on or before expiration of furlough will be sent to Fort Leavenworth for duty. (March 28, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Norman Macleod, now at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., upon arrival of Post Q.M. Sergt. Henry C. Sloan at that post will be sent to Fort Sam Houston for duty. (March 28, W.D.)

Leave for one month is granted Capt. Harry J. Hirsch, Q.M., Presidio of Monterey. (March 28, D. Cal.)

Capt. Carter P. Johnson, Q.M., from further duty with Ute Indians. (April 3, W.D.)

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Post Coms. Sergt. James F. White, Cuba, will be sent on the first available transport leaving Havana to Newport News, reporting by telegraph upon arrival to the Adjutant General of the Army for orders. (March 29, W.D.)
Post Coms. Sergt. Ferdinand Rohde, New Orleans, La., will be sent to Jackson Barracks, for treatment at the hospital. (April 1, W.D.)

Post Coms. Sergt. Joseph W. Hesse (appointed April 2, 1907, from commissary sergeant, 7th Cav.), now in the Philippine Islands, will report to the commanding general, Philippine Division, to relieve a post commissary sergeant whose tour of duty is completed. (April 2, W.D.)

Post Coms. Sergt. James F. White upon arrival at Newport News, Va., will be sent to Fort Missoula, to relieve Post Coms. Sergt. John D. Summerlin, who will be sent to Norfolk, Va., for duty in office of Capt. Julius N. Kilian, C.S., camp, U.S. troops, Jamestown Ter-Centennial Exposition. (April 2, W.D.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Owing to the illness of Contract Dental Surg. John D. Millikin, Par. 6, S.O. 39, c.s., these headquarters, directing that he proceed to the General Hospital, Des Moines, Iowa, and Omaha, Neb., for temporary duty is revoked. (March 20, D. Mo.)

Leave for two months is granted Dental Surg. Ord M. Sorber, to take effect upon his relief from duty in the Philippines Division, and he is authorized to visit Japan. (March 29, W.D.)

Leave for three months, to take effect on or about June 15, 1907, is granted Major William C. Borden, surg. (March 29, W.D.)

First Lieut. Edwin D. Kilbourne, asst. surg., is relieved from duty at the General Hospital, the Presidio of San Francisco, and will proceed to Fort Brady, Mich., for duty. (March 30, W.D.)

First Lieut. Edward M. Talbot, asst. surg., will proceed at the proper time to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., and report not later than April 18, 1907, to the C.O. of the 2d Squadron, 12th Cav., at that post, for duty to accompany that command to the Jamestown Ter-Centennial Exposition. (March 30, W.D.)

Major William Stephenson, surg., will proceed on the transport to sail from San Francisco about April 5, 1907, to Manila, for duty. (March 28, W.D.)

In view of exceptional circumstances, leave for one month, with permission to visit the U.S., is granted Capt. Harry L. Gilchrist, asst. surg. (March 22, A.C.P.)

Major William D. Crosby, surg., from duty at Vancouver Barracks, to take effect at such time as will enable him to comply with this order, and will repair to Washington not later than June 14, 1907, for duty as attending surgeon at the Soldiers' Home, to relieve Major William H. Arthur, surg., who will proceed to Washington Barracks, D.C., and assume command of the general hospital at that post on June 15, 1907. (April 2, W.D.)

Major William C. Borden, surg., is relieved from duty at the General Hospital, Washington Barracks, D.C., upon the expiration of the leave granted him, and will then proceed to San Francisco, and take the first available transport for the Philippine Islands, for duty. (April 1, W.D.)

Major Edward L. Munson, surg., is relieved from duty at the General Hospital, Fort Bayard, N.M., and will proceed to Fort Sheridan, for duty. (April 1, W.D.)

Capt. Edward P. Rockhill, asst. surg., is relieved from treatment at the General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, and will proceed to Fort Bayard, N.M., for observation and treatment. (April 1, W.D.)

Capt. Percy L. Jones, asst. surg., now on leave from Fort Preble, Me., will, upon the expiration of his leave, proceed to Jamestown Exposition Grounds, Va., for duty as assistant to the Chief Medical and Sanitary Officer. (March 28, D.E.)

Contract Surg. James W. Hart, Fort Hunt, Va., will report for temporary duty to the C.O.; Washington Barracks, D.C., in time to accompany the first organization from that post ordered to target practice at the camp near Annapolis, Md., and remain on duty at the camp until it is discontinued, when he will return to his proper station. (March 28, D.E.)

Contract Surg. Robert E. Sievers will proceed on the transport to sail from San Francisco, Cal., about April 5, 1907, to Manila for duty. (March 28, W.D.)

Sick leave for two months, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Contract Surg. Francis M. Wall. (April 1, W.D.)

Contract Surg. John L. Pomeroy will proceed from New York City to Fort Wright, Washington, for duty. (April 2, W.D.)

Leave for one month and twenty-five days is granted Col. Edward B. Moseley, asst. surg. gen. (April 2, W.D.)

Capt. George P. Heard, asst. surg., is detailed as a member of the Army retiring board at Denver, Colo., vice Col. Edward B. Moseley, asst. surg. gen., relieved. (April 2, W.D.)

Capt. David Baker, asst. surg., Bejuical, Havana, is relieved from the duty assigned him by Par. 12, S.O. No. 41, c.s., these headquarters. (March 25, A.C.P.)

First Lieut. Craig R. Snyder, asst. surg., from Philippines, June 1, to San Francisco.

Sergt. 1st Class Fred S. Owen, H.C., from duty in the office of the chief surgeon, these headquarters, and will report to the attending surgeon, these headquarters, for temporary duty. (March 26, D. Cal.)

Sergt. Harry P. Morgan, H.C., from duty at Fort William McKinley, Rizal, to Balayan, Batangas, relieving Sergt. First Class Earl F. Greene, who will proceed to Camp Wallace, Union, for duty. (Feb. 9, D. Luzon.)

Sergt. James Treago, H.C., upon the receipt of this order will be placed upon the retired list. (March 30, W.D.)

So much of Par. 7, S.O. 61, c.s., these headquarters, as relates to Sergt. First Class James A. Scull, H.C., is amended to direct that Sergt. William M. Smith, H.C., Madison Barracks, accompany the command from that post to Jamestown, Va., instead of Sergeant Scull. (March 28, D.E.)

Sergt. First Class John H. West, H.C., found guilty by a G.C.M. at Fort Warren, Mass., of drunkenness on duty, in violation of the 38th Article of War, on Feb. 28 and March 1, 1907, was sentenced to be confined to the limits of his station for six months and to forfeit twenty dollars per month for the same period. (Evidence of one previous conviction was considered by the court.) The sentence was approved March 25, 1907, and will be duly executed at Fort Warren, Mass. (March 27, D.E.)

Capt. Robert C. Davis, 17th Inf., is relieved from duty as assistant to the inspector general, these headquarters, and is detailed for duty in the office of the inspector general, these headquarters. (March 20, A.C.P.)

Leave for twenty days, with permission to visit the U.S., is granted Asst. Surg. Edgar W. Miller, in view of exceptional circumstances. (March 20, A.C.P.)

Capt. W. H. Brooks, asst. surg., will proceed to Cienfuegos, Cuba, from Camp Columbia, for duty. (March 20, A.C.P.)

PAY DEPARTMENT.

Leave for two months, to take effect about June 20, 1907, is granted Capt. Bradner D. Slaughter, paymr. (March 29, W.D.)

Capt. Frederick R. Day, Inf. (paymaster), will report in person to Lieut. Col. George S. Young, 21st Inf., at Fort Leavenworth for examination for promotion. (March 28, W.D.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

Capt. Albert E. Waldron, C.E., is relieved from duty in the office of the Chief of Engineers and will proceed to Pittsburgh, Pa., take station for duty under the immediate orders of Major Henry C. Newcomer, C.E. (March 30, W.D.)

A reconnaissance detachment consisting of 1st Lieut. U. S. Grant, 3d, C.E., and three enlisted men, Engineers, will proceed from Camp Columbia, Cuba, to Batabano, and thence to the head of navigation on the Hatiguanico river, for the purpose of mapping the stream, its tributaries and the adjacent territory. (March 22, A.C.P.)

First Lieut. Julian L. Schley, C.E., is detailed for duty as assistant to the chief engineer officer, Army of Cuban Pacification, with station in Marianao. (March 20, A.C.P.)

First Lieut. William H. Rose and 1st Lieut. Richard C. Moore, C.E., will proceed from Camp Columbia, Cuba, to Matanzas, for the purpose of determining astronomically the position of a point in the neighborhood of that city, in connection with the plotting of the results of the field work being done on the revision of the military map of Cuba. (March 20, A.C.P.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Leave to and including July 15, 1907, with permission to go beyond the sea, is granted Capt. Fred H. Gallup, O.D. (March 30, W.D.)

The order directing that Ord. Sergt. Frederick Roecker be sent to Fort Worden, Wash., is revoked. (March 30, W.D.)

Ord. Sergt. Frederick Roecker upon the receipt of this order will be placed upon the retired list. (March 30, W.D.)

Leave for ten days is granted Major Kenneth Morton, O.D. (April 2, W.D.)

Ord. Sergt. Reinhold Seiw, Madison Barracks, N.Y., will be sent to Fort Sheridan, to relieve Ord. Sergt. Frederick E. Toy, who will be sent to Madison Barracks, N.Y., for duty. (April 2, W.D.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

Sergt. Solomon Dobriner, Signal Corps, upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (March 30, W.D.)

The following promotions in the Signal Corps were, on April 1, made by the Chief Signal Officer of the Army: To be sergeants, Corps. William M. Haag and Charles C. Hesleton. To be corporals: First Class Priv. Michael Doran, George E. Wilson, Nicholas J. Geoghegan, Charles W. Davison and John C. Wheaton.

Announcement is made of the following promotions by the chief signal officer, Philippines Division: To be sergeants: Corps. James W. Worley and Herbert C. Welby to date Feb. 1, 1907. To be sergeant: Cook Thomas Decker to date Feb. 16, 1907. To be corporals: First Class Priv. Michael H. Daly and Thomas J. Scott to date Feb. 1, 1907. In view of his early departure from the Philippines Division, 1st Class Sergt. (Philippines Service) Samuel S. V. Schermerhorn is returned to the grade of sergeant to rank as such from the date of his original appointment.

First Lieut. William C. Fitzpatrick, Sig. Corps (Infantry), having been found incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, his retirement is announced. (April 3, W.D.)

CAVALRY.

3D CAVALRY.—COL. J. H. DORST.

Capt. Daniel L. Tate, 3d Cav., will proceed to Camp Wallace, Union, for the purpose of making an investigation as directed by the division commander, and return to his proper station. (Feb. 14, D. Luzon.)

5TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. S. SCHUYLER.

First Lieut. Marion C. Rayson, 5th Cav., will proceed immediately from Sanderson, Texas, to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for treatment. (March 16, D.T.)

6TH CAVALRY.—COL. A. RODGERS.

Leave for one month, from about March 28, 1907, is granted 2d Lieut. Arthur H. Wilson, 6th Cav., Fort Meade. (March 19, D. Mo.)

7TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. MORTON.

The leave granted Capt. Nathan K. Averill, 7th Cav., is extended until the arrival of the 7th Cavalry at its station in the United States, when Captain Averill will proceed to join his station. (March 28, W.D.)

9TH CAVALRY.—COL. P. S. BOMUS.

The leave for two months granted 2d Lieut. Edwin L. Cox, 9th Cav., is extended one month. (March 21, N.D.)

Leave for twenty-two days, to take effect on or about April 2, 1907, is granted 2d Lieut. Arthur J. Davis, 9th Cav., Fort Leavenworth. (March 23, D. Mo.)

Leave for twenty-one days, from about April 1, 1907, is granted 1st Lieut. Edward Calvert, 9th Cav., Fort Leavenworth. (March 20, D. Mo.)

13TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. A. P. HATFIELD.

Second Lieut. William N. Hensley, Jr., 13th Cav., will proceed to Fort Reno, Guthrie and Oklahoma City, Okla., on duty in connection with the case of the U.S. versus Corp. Edward L. Knowles, Co. A, 25th Inf., for the purpose of examining witnesses for the defense. (March 14, D.T.)

Capt. William J. Glasgow, 13th Cav., aide-de-camp, will report in person to the commanding general, Department of the East, for temporary duty. (April 1, W.D.)

15TH CAVALRY.—COL. GEORGE F. CHASE.
Leave for four months is granted 1st Lieut. Samuel Van Leer, 15th Cav., to take effect upon his assignment to a regiment as a captain. (March 30, W.D.)

ARTILLERY CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. A. MURRAY, CHIEF OF ARTILLERY.
The following promotions and assignments of officers of the Artillery Corps are announced:
Capt. John K. Cree, promoted major, rank Jan. 25, 1907, assigned to Coast Art.
Capt. Lucien G. Berry, promoted major, rank Jan. 25, 1907, assigned to Field Art.
Capt. John E. McMahon, promoted major, rank Jan. 25, 1907, assigned to Field Art.
Capt. Charles T. Menoher, promoted major, rank Jan. 25, 1907, assigned to Field Art.
Capt. T. Bentley Mott, promoted major, rank Jan. 25, 1907, assigned to Field Art.
Capt. Gustave W. S. Stevens, promoted major, rank Jan. 25, 1907, assigned to Field Art.
Capt. Richmond P. Davis, promoted major, rank Jan. 25, 1907, assigned to Coast Art.
Capt. Ernest Hinds, promoted major, rank Jan. 25, 1907, assigned to Field Art.
Capt. Wirt Robinson, promoted major, rank Jan. 25, 1907, assigned to Coast Art.
Capt. George P. Landers, promoted major, rank Jan. 25, 1907, assigned to Coast Art.
Capt. George W. Gatchell, promoted major, rank Jan. 25, 1907, assigned to Field Art.
Capt. Oscar I. Straub, promoted major, rank Jan. 25, 1907, assigned to Field Art.
Capt. Herman C. Schumann, promoted major, rank Jan. 25, 1907, assigned to Field Art.
Capt. Alfred M. Hunter, promoted major, rank Jan. 25, 1907, assigned to Coast Art.
First Lieut. George O. Hubbard, promoted captain, rank Jan. 25, 1907, assigned to 99th Co., C.A.
First Lieut. James M. Wheeler, promoted captain, rank Jan. 25, 1907, assigned to 26th Co., C.A.
First Lieut. Harrison E. Kerrick, promoted captain, rank Jan. 25, 1907, assigned to 43d Co., C.A.
First Lieut. Frank J. Miller, promoted captain, rank Jan. 25, 1907, unassigned list.
First Lieut. Philip S. Golderman, promoted captain, rank Jan. 25, 1907, unassigned list.
First Lieut. Charles L. Lanham, promoted captain, rank Jan. 25, 1907, assigned to 113th Co., C.A.
First Lieut. George F. Connolly, promoted captain, rank Jan. 25, 1907, unassigned list.
First Lieut. Louis T. Boisseau, promoted captain, rank Jan. 25, 1907, assigned 22d Batt., F.A.
First Lieut. Samuel S. O'Connor, promoted captain, rank Jan. 25, 1907, assigned to 72d Co., C.A.
Second Lieut. Bruce Cotten, promoted first lieutenant, rank Jan. 25, 1907, unassigned list.

The officers mentioned who are promoted to the grade of major will remain on duty at their present stations until further orders. (March 28, W.D.)
Second Lieut. Lloyd P. Horstall, A.C., Presidio of San Francisco, having been selected for detail for a course of instruction at the School of Musketry, Pacific Division, will proceed to the Presidio of Monterey, on or before April 1, 1907. (March 15, Pac. D.)

Leave for twenty days is granted Vetn. Richard H. Power, A.C., to take effect on or about April 10, 1907. (March 14, D.T.)

Capt. Henry L. Newbold, A.C., is transferred from the 26th Co., C.A., to the unassigned list. (March 28, W.D.)
First Lieut. John McManus, Art. Corps, having been examined for promotion and found physically disqualified for the duties of a captain of Artillery, by reason of disability incident to the Service, his retirement as a captain of Artillery is announced to date from Jan. 25, 1907, the date upon which he would have been promoted to that grade by reason of seniority if found qualified. (March 28, W.D.)

So much of Par. 20, S.O. 28, Feb. 2, 1907, W.D., as relates to 1st Lieut. Starkey Y. Britt, A.C., is revoked, and he will report in person on April 1, 1907, to Lieut. Col. William H. Coffin, A.C., president of the examining board at Fort Monroe, Va., for examination for promotion. (March 30, W.D.)

Capt. Guy T. Scott, A.C., is transferred from the 85th Co., C.A., to the 53d Co., C.A. He will join the company to which transferred. (March 29, W.D.)

First Lieut. Lanier Cravens, A.C., in addition to his other duties will assume charge of construction work at Fort Caswell, N.C., vice Capt. William R. Harrison, retired, relieved. (March 20, W.D.)

Capt. William C. Haan, A.C., is assigned to station in Washington, and will report to the Chief of Artillery in connection with the duties assigned him. (April 2, W.D.)

So much of Par. 22, S.O. 32, Feb. 7, 1907, W.D., as directs 1st Lieut. Starkey Y. Britt, A.C., upon the completion of his examination for promotion to proceed to Fort Moultrie, S.C., for duty with the 16th Co., C.A., as attached, is amended so as to assign Lieutenant Britt to the 79th Co., C.A., and to direct him upon completion of his examination for promotion to proceed to Fort Caswell, N.C., for temporary duty pending the arrival of the 79th Co., C.A., at that station, when we will join that company. (April 2, W.D.)

First Lieut. John B. Murphy, A.C., will report in person to Col. George S. Grimes, A.C., president of the examining board at Fort Myer, Va., for examination for his promotion. (April 1, W.D.)

Major Richmond P. Davis, A.C., will proceed at the proper time to Washington Barracks, D.C., for the purpose of delivering a lecture on or about April 11, 1907, to the student officers of the Engineer School on the subject "Submarine Mining and Mines." (April 1, W.D.)

Electrician Sergt. 2d Class, Guy L. Ireland, C.A., Fort De Soto, Fla., will be sent to Fort Howard, Md., for duty at Fort Carroll, Md., and relieve Electrician Sergt., 1st Class, Jacob F. Dennis, C.A., who will be sent to Fort De Soto, Fla., for duty. (April 1, W.D.)

First Lieut. Michael H. Barry, A.C., to assume charge of construction work at Fort De Soto, relieving 2d Lieut. Albert T. Bishop, A.C. (April 3, W.D.)

Capt. Fox Conner, A.C., detailed member General Staff Corps; report to Chief of Staff, Washington. (April 3, W.D.)

INFANTRY.

3D INFANTRY.—COL. T. C. WOODBURY.

Second Lieut. Francis H. Burr, 3d Inf., is granted leave for four months to take effect after completion of the target practice course. (March 26, Pac. D.)

4TH INFANTRY.—COL. E. B. BOLTON.

First Lieut. Charles Abel, adjutant, 1st Battalion, 4th Inf., is relieved from further duty at Fort Thomas, Ky., and will join his battalion at Fort Mackenzie, Wyo. (March 26, N. Div.)

Leave for three months, to take effect May 25, 1907, is granted 1st Lieut. J. De Camp Hall, 4th Inf., aide-de-camp. (April 2, W.D.)

Leave for four months, to take effect on or about May 1, 1907, is granted Capt. Ernesto V. Smith, 4th Inf. (March 30, N.D.)

5TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. D. COWLES.

Major Francis P. Fremont, 5th Inf., Sagua la Grande, will proceed at once to Governors Island. (March 20, A.C.P.)

In view of exceptional circumstances, leave for one month, with permission to visit the U.S., is granted 1st Lieut. Asa L. Singleton, 5th Inf., effective about April 1, (March 26, A.C.P.)

6TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. W. DUNCAN.

Leave for fifteen days is granted Major Omar Bundy, 6th Inf. (March 29, W.D.)

9TH INFANTRY.—COL. E. B. ROBERTSON.

Capt. Peter C. Harris, 9th Inf., is detailed a member of the General Staff Corps, and will proceed to Washington, D.C. (March 28, W.D.)

First Lieut. Frank R. Lang, 9th Inf., is relieved from treatment at the General Hospital, Washington. He will proceed to Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., for duty with Co. B, 9th Inf. (March 30, W.D.)

11TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. T. YEATMAN.

In view of exceptional circumstances, leave for one month, with permission to visit the U.S., is granted Col. Albert L. Myer, 11th Inf. (March 22, A.C.P.)

12TH INFANTRY.—COL. L. C. ALLEN.

The C.O., Fort Porter, N.Y., will send Co. D, 12th Inf., to Fort Niagara, N.Y., for its annual small arms practice, as soon as practicable after April 1, 1907. Upon completion of its practice the company will return to Fort Porter, N.Y. The movement to Fort Niagara and return to Fort Porter will be by marching. (March 30, D.E.)

13TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. H. R. LOUGHBOROUGH.

Capt. Edgar A. Fry, 13th Inf., will report in person to the general superintendent, Army Transport Service, San Francisco, for duty as quartermaster of the transport Sherman during the next voyage of that transport to the Philippine Islands and return to San Francisco, temporarily relieving Capt. Campbell E. Babcock, Q.M., who will report in person to the depot Q.M. at San Francisco for temporary duty as his assistant. Upon the return of the transport Sherman to the United States, Captain Babcock will resume his duties as quartermaster on that transport. (March 30, W.D.)

14TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. C. DENT.

Second Lieuts. George F. Brady and Oscar Westover, 14th Inf., Vancouver Barracks, having been selected for detail for a course of instruction at the School of Musketry, Pacific Division, will proceed to the Presidio of Monterey, Cal., and report on or before April 1, 1907. (March 20, Pac. D.)

16TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. GARDENER.

Capt. Josiah C. Minus, 16th Inf., from further treatment at the General Hospital, Washington Barracks, D.C.; will proceed to join station to which assigned by commanding general, Dept. of Missouri. (March 28, W.D.)

Sick leave for one month is granted Capt. Josiah C. Minus, 16th Inf., upon his relief from treatment at the General Hospital, Washington Barracks. (March 28, W.D.)

17TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. T. VAN ORSDALE.

Sick leave for twenty-five days, with permission to visit the U.S., is granted 2d Lieut. George R. Byrd, 17th Inf. (March 22, A.C.P.)

Capt. Robert C. Davis, 17th Inf., assistant to the inspector general, these headquarters, will proceed to La Gloria, Province of Camaguey, to carry out the confidential instructions of the commanding general. (March 18, A.C.P.)

18TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. B. HALL.

Leave for one month, to take effect not later than April 15, 1907, is granted 2d Lieut. Win F. Kutz, 18th Inf., Fort Leavenworth. (March 23, D. Mo.)

Major Lawrence J. Hearn, 21st Inf., was on March 25 placed on special duty and Capt. Tredwell W. Moore, 21st Inf., the senior line officer on duty with the regiment, was assigned to command of 1st Battalion.

Capt. Charles R. Howland, 21st Inf., was on March 25 relieved from command of 2d Battalion and Capt. Stephen M. Hackney, 21st Inf., was assigned to command of same, he being the second senior line officer on duty with the regiment.
Second Lieut. Thomas N. Gimpertling, 21st Inf., with his detachment, will proceed by rail from his present station to Fort Ringgold, Texas, to carry out certain work in connection with the progressive military map. (March 19, D.T.)

Capt. Charles R. Howland, 21st Inf., will repair to Washington and report in person to the Judge Advocate General of the Army for duty in his office. (March 29, W.D.)

21ST INFANTRY.—COL. C. A. WILLIAMS.

Leave for three months is granted 2d Lieut. Ralph R. Glass, 21st Inf. (March 30, S.W.D.)

Second Lieut. Harry L. Jordan, 21st Inf., will proceed to Norfolk, Va., for duty at the Jamestown Ter-Centennial Exposition. (April 2, W.D.)

23D INFANTRY.—COL. P. READE.

The leave for three months granted 1st Lieut. Fred Bury, 23d Inf., is extended until April 20, 1907. (March 28, A.D.)

Capt. Harold Hammond, 23d Inf., will proceed to these headquarters, to arrive there not later than April 4, 1907, prepared for temporary station at Norfolk, Va. (March 29, D.E.)

So much of Par. 34, S.O. No. 62, March 15, 1907, W.D., as directs Major Clarence E. Dendler, 23d Inf., to join the regiment to which assigned is amended so as to direct Major Dendler to proceed to Fort Leavenworth, for duty. (April 2, W.D.)

24TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. L. HODGES.

Cook Thomas Johnson, Co. D, 24th Inf., upon the receipt of this order will be placed upon the retired list. (March 28, W.D.)

First Sergt. Charles Mathews, Co. A, 24th Inf., upon the receipt of this order will be placed upon the retired list. (April 2, W.D.)

25TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. W. HOYT.

Capt. Edgar A. Macklin, 25th Inf., will proceed immediately to Fort Reno, Okla., to complete the transfer of his accountability as post exchange officer of that post, and then return to these headquarters. (March 20, D.T.)

Second Lieut. George C. Lawraon, 25th Inf., will proceed at once to Washington, D.C., for the purpose of appearing before the Senate Military Committee as witness in Brownsville affray investigation. (March 20, D.T.)

26TH INFANTRY.—COL. G. LeR. BROWN.

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. James T. Watson, 26th Inf., to take effect about April 1, 1907. (March 20, D.T.)

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of ten days, is granted 1st Lieut. Wait C. Johnson, 26th Inf., to take effect April 30, 1907. (March 16, D.T.)

Second Lieut. Harry G. Leckie, 26th Inf., will proceed to Washington, D.C., for the purpose of appearing before the Senate Military Committee as witness in Brownsville affray investigation. (March 15, D.T.)

27TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. L. PITCHER.

Second Lieut. Ambrose R. Emery, 27th Inf., in addition to his other duties, is detailed as assistant to the depot Q.M., Marianna, Cuba. (March 15, A.C.P.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Frank B. Hawkins, 27th Inf., is extended nine days. (March 25, A.C.P.)

28TH INFANTRY.—COL. O. J. SWEET.

Leave for fifteen days, to take effect April 1, 1907, is granted 1st Lieut. William E. Gillmore, 28th Inf. (March 28, W.D.)

29TH INFANTRY.—COL. B. C. LOCKWOOD.

Second Lieut. Ralph D. Bates, 29th Inf., engaged in progressive map work, will return to Fort Bliss, Texas, on duty in connection with said work. (March 18, D.T.)

First Lieut. William H. Waldron, 29th Inf., recently appointed adjutant, 2d Battalion, will proceed from Fort Douglas, Utah, to Fort Duchesne, Utah, for duty. (March 19, D. Colo.)

The following named officer is detailed as member of the General Staff Corps: Major Robert L. Hirst, 29th Inf., who will repair to Washington for assignment to duty. (March 28, W.D.)

TRANSFERS.

The following transfers are made at the request of the officers concerned, to take effect this date:

First Lieut. William E. W. MacKinlay from the 1st Cav. to the 11th Cav.

First Lieut. Guy Kent from the 11th Cav. to the 1st Cav. The officers named will be assigned to troops by their respective regimental commanders, and Lieutenant MacKinlay upon the expiration of his present leave will join the troop to which he may be assigned. (March 28, W.D.)

Second Lieut. Stephen M. Barlow from 26th to 11th Inf.
Second Lieut. Philip J. Golden from 11th to 26th Inf. (April 3, W.D.)

ASSIGNMENTS TO REGIMENTS.

The following assignments to regiments of officers recently promoted are announced:

Lieut. Col. Richard T. Yeatman, 27th Inf., promoted to colonel, rank March 26, 1907, assigned to 11th Inf.

Major Millard F. Waltz, 16th Inf., promoted to lieutenant colonel, rank March 26, 1907, assigned to 27th Inf.

Capt. James K. Thompson, 8th Inf., promoted to major, rank March 26, 1907, assigned to 16th Inf.

First Lieut. William L. Reed, 11th Inf., promoted captain, rank March 26, 1907, assigned to 8th Inf.

Colonel Yeatman and Major Thompson will join the regiments to which they have been assigned. Captain Reed will be assigned to a company by his regimental commander. (March 29, W.D.)

EXAMINATIONS FOR PROMOTIONS.

The following officers will report in person to Major Walter L. Finley, 9th Cav., president of the examining board at Fort Riley, for examination for promotion: 1st Lieut. Osmond Latrobe, jr., 8th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Thomas F. Ryan, 11th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Edward M. Offley, 1st Cav.; John T. Donnelly, 19th Cav., and Edwin L. Cox, 9th Cav. (March 29, W.D.)

RETIRED OFFICERS.

Leave for seven days is granted Capt. Edward T. Winston, retired, recruiting officer. (March 29, W.D.)

Leave for seven days is granted Capt. John A. Lockwood, retired, to take effect upon his being relieved from recruiting duty. (April 2, W.D.)

GENERAL COURTS-MARTIAL.

A G.C.M. is appointed to meet at Camp Columbia, Havana, Cuba, April 2. Detail: Lieut. Col. James Parker, 13th Cav.; Lieut. Col. Silas A. Wolf, 28th Inf.; Major William Black, retired; Major John S. Grisard, retired; Major Mason M. Patrick, C.E.; Major Thomas H. Rees, C.E.; Capt. Frank P. Avery, retired; Stephen H. Elliott, 11th Cav.; George Bidner, 11th Cav.; Clarke S. Smith, C.E., and Earl I. Brown, C.E.; 1st Lieut. James O. Green, retired; 1st Lieut. Harry E. Comstock, 27th Inf., and 1st Lieut. George C. Shaw, 27th Inf., judge advocates. (March 26, A.C.P.)

DEATHS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Manila, April 1, 1907.

The Adjutant General, Washington: The following death has occurred: Heart disease: Eldred W. Bosworth, Co. A, 16th Inf. March 21. WOOD.

ARMY TRANSPORTS AND CABLESHIPS.

BUFORD—At San Francisco, Cal.
INGALLS—At Newport News, Va.
DIX—At Tacoma, Wash.
KILPATRICK—New York city.
LOGAN—Manila for San Francisco March 15.
MCCELLAN—At Singapore for repairs.
MEADE—New York.
SEWARD—At Manila.
SHERIDAN—San Francisco, Cal.
SHERMAN—San Francisco March 16.
SUMNER—At Havana, Cuba.
THOMAS—Left Guam for Manila March 28.
WRIGHT—At Manila, P.I.
WARREN—At San Francisco, Cal.
BURNSIDE—Arrived at Seattle Jan. 6.
LISCUM—1st Lieut. J. S. Butler, Signal Corps. At Manila.

FORT RILEY.

Fort Riley, Kan., March 31, 1907.

The electric street-car line will commence its extension to One Mile Creek this week, and for three months a large force of men and at least one hundred teams will be busy in cutting and filling before the track is laid. The work laid out will cost the company in the neighborhood of \$40,000.

Capt. Guy V. Henry, 12th Cav., now at the French Cavalry School, Saumur, France, will arrive here early in August to take charge of the School of Equitation, in place of Captain Short, who goes to Saumur.

Secretary Taft, it has been announced, will visit Forts Riley and Leavenworth some time about the middle of June, when he comes to Ottawa to deliver an address during the Chautauqua. His visit, it is understood, will have to do with the brigade post work.

Sergeant Herzog, 2d Batt., who umpired last year, has been chosen for this year's umpire. A better official could not have been secured. While stationed at Fort Sam Houston he umpired the games of the Texas League when teams were playing in San Antonio.

In accordance with its new ruling, the War Department refused to send a troop of Cavalry from this post to Dodge City, Kan., where the old soldiers are to hold a reunion in May. It will be remembered that the War Department has decided that no troops shall participate in celebrations unless they are in commemoration of some important historical event.

Troop C, 13th Cav., gave another one of its invitation dances in the assembly hall of the Cavalry administration building on March 28. Music was furnished by the orchestra of the 9th Cavalry band, and supper by Mr. Brummell, the post caterer.

Colonel Macomb delivered the last of his talks on the Russian army as he observed it while serving in Manchuria, in the post assembly hall on Tuesday evening. His subject covered the retreat of the Russians from Mukden, and, of course, was replete with interest throughout. The ladies of the garrison were invited and many availed themselves of the opportunity.

The Field Artillery examining board, of which Lieut. Col. M. M. Macomb is president, has been engaged in preparing the examinations for the Artillery officers stationed in the Philippines, in compliance with telegraphic instructions from the War Department. The school print-shop was turned over to the board for three days in order that the work be rushed, as the papers must leave San Francisco on the transport sailing April 5. The examination must be completed so that the papers shall be returned to Colonel Macomb for marking and rating by the transport leaving Manila on May 15.

An expert from Boston has been in the post for several days going over the sub-target guns which were sent here for trial and which were found to be out of order. From here he goes to Mexico, where his company has machines in use by the Mexican army.

At a meeting of the baseball enthusiasts held last Sunday morning in the post assembly hall, with Captain Cameron and Lieutenant Glendon present, plans for the coming season were pretty thoroughly talked over. It was definitely decided that no cash should be paid any player, but that all money received from the games after the payment of necessary expenditures shall be used for the entertainment of the players and for the purchase of the best of equipment. During the next two months most of the games will be with college teams; after that period a post league will be organized, when teams representing the battalions and squadrons will play for a pennant.

Easter Sunday many attended service in town, and Chaplain Prioleau held special services in the chapel, which were largely attended. In the afternoon there was a polo game between two picked teams of officers on the new polo grounds on the Smoke Hill Flats, which was attended by a number from the post. Between the hours of three and five o'clock tea was served by the officers of the Polo Association. On Monday evening the officers and ladies of the garrison will give a german in the post assembly hall in honor of the officers and ladies of the 9th Cavalry Squadron.

Mr. Royal, of the Quartermaster's Department, in charge of the trees on the reservation, has already planted about 4,000 this spring on the bottoms and on the hills, and preparations are being made for the planting of several thousand more, in accordance with a scheme inaugurated last year under the direction of the Agricultural Department. It was found that the barrenness of many of the hills made it impossible to concentrate troops to any great extent during maneuvers, and General

Godfrey recommended that a general scheme of planting trees be considered to cover a period of two or three years.

In an interesting game of baseball played at the athletic park, Sunday afternoon, between the teams of the Cavalry and the Artillery, the latter came out winner by a score of 4 to 3.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kan., April 1, 1907.

The marriage of Miss Lucinda Neely, second daughter of Mrs. Shaw Frew Neely, of Leavenworth, and Lieut. Edward Calvert, 9th Cav., will be solemnized at the Church of St. Paul on the evening of April 4. Rev. F. W. Atkins will perform the ceremony, and, owing to the recent bereavement in the bride's family, only the immediate members will be present.

The ladies who will accompany the squadron of the 9th Cavalry from here to the Philippines are: Mrs. Seivert, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Henry Gibbins, and the future brides of Lieutenants Calvert and Lieutenant Davis.

Mrs. R. R. Wood was the guest of friends Saturday in Kansas City for the Blanch Bates performance. Miss Emma F. Madden, of Chicago, has arrived, to be the guest for several weeks of Major and Mrs. R. W. McClaughey. Capt. A. L. Conner assisted at the sacred concert, Thursday night, given by the choir of St. Paul's Church in the city. The program was an unusual, interesting and beautiful one. Some of the best voices from the post and city loaned their assistance. Shelly's beautiful cantata, "Death and Life," was rendered.

Lieut. C. M. Janney, 12th Inf., who completed his examinations here and went to Washington, D.C., is staying at 3117 North street, where he will remain until he joins his regiment at Fort Jay in April. Major Carter, Captains Clayton, Bloomer and Talbot were guests Monday night at the meeting of the Leavenworth County Medical Society in the parlors of the National Hotel, in the city. A banquet followed at the close of the regular meeting.

Colonel Paulding has received word from General Duval that Lieut. W. A. Von Petter, 2d Regt. Foot Guards, German army, will arrive here in May to make an inspection of the garrison, the troops and the Service schools, in the interest of the German army. Both the garrison and post schools closed Friday for the season. It is expected that Secretary Taft will arrive here June 14 to make a two days' tour of inspection of the post.

Lieut. and Mrs. Gibbins went to Kansas City Wednesday to attend the performance of "Madame Butterfly." Mrs. G. W. Waterburn will leave shortly for San Francisco to be the guest of relatives. Miss Helen Ecker, of Chicago, has arrived to be the guest of her sister, Mrs. James E. Normoyle. The following enjoyed a box party in the city Monday night: Capt. and Mrs. T. A. Baldwin, jr., Lieut. and Mrs. W. B. Baker, Lieut. and Mrs. Bessell, Miss Hobbs, of Washington, and Lieut. and Mrs. R. Dillingham. Lieut. and Mrs. Rubottom were guests at a box party at the Orpheum in the city Friday night, given by Miss Ann Ryan.

Capt. Joseph C. Minus, 16th Inf., who has been at Washington Barracks for treatment, is very much improved, and he and Mrs. Minus are expected here to visit Mrs. Minus's parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. Penn, en route to their new station in Nebraska.

Dr. Hunter, of the post, as district deputy grand master of the Masonic Grand Lodge of Kansas City, made his official visit to Easton, Kan., Wednesday. A most enjoyable meeting took place, attended by a large number from different parts of the State, who were entertained in royal manner by the local lodge. Among those present from the post were Major Boughton, Chaplain Axton, Captains Murray, Booth, Clayton, McFarland and White. The party from Leavenworth went over in a special train. Lieut. and Mrs. Rubottom were the guests at a tea, given in the city Sunday evening by Miss Ann Ryan, for Mr. Reed of Chicago. Dr. Piquard, who was operated on in the hospital for appendicitis several days ago, is very much improved, and will soon be out of danger. Mrs. A. B. Warfield, of Chicago, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. Dougherty.

Dr. Millikin, who was operated on at the hospital for appendicitis about a week ago, is improving slowly.

M. Lucie, engineer of the Missouri Pacific road, was the guest Thursday of Capt. James E. Normoyle. Lieutenant Williams is the guest of relatives in Kansas City.

The Easter services were unusually good. Beside the regular Sunday school, the children had a vesper service and were drilled by Mrs. Sayre, Mrs. Walsh, Mrs. Clark, Mrs. Dentler and Miss Goodfellow in songs, recitations and responsive readings.

Muriel, the daughter of Mrs. John J. Ingalls, of Atchison, and Lieut. Arthur James Davis, 9th Cav., Fort Leavenworth, will be married Tuesday, April 2, at Oak Ridge, the home of the bride's mother. The Rev. Francis S. White, of Trinity Episcopal Church, will perform the ceremony, with only relatives and the immediate family present. A reception will follow at 4:30 o'clock. Mrs. Jesse E. Hunt, of Kansas City, will attend her sister as matron of honor, and Miss Frances Solomon will be maid of honor. Virginia Halbert, Virginia Park, Emma Smith and Harriett Kinney will be the flower girls. Lieut. F. W. Honeycutt, Art. Corps, will attend Lieutenant Davis as best man.

FORT SAM HOUSTON.

Fort Sam Houston, Texas, March 31, 1907.

Major Clarke was host at a charming little dinner, complimentary to Mrs. Bispham. Those present were Mrs. Bispham, Mr. and Mrs. Howard, Mr. and Mrs. Rigby, Capt. I. A. Saxton and Lieut. R. S. Fitch. Lieut. F. W. Benteen has gone East on a two months' leave. Lieuts. H. A. Wiegstein and M. A. Elser, 25th Inf., are spending part of their leave here.

Friday evening Capt. and Mrs. J. F. Preston entertained a large number of guests with a very enjoyable bowling party, complimentary to Mrs. Bispham. Among the guests were Capt. and Mrs. L. J. Fleming, Capt. and Mrs. Rosenbaum, Major and Mrs. Wallace, Capt. and Mrs. Kilbourne, Capt. and Mrs. McCook, Capt. and Mrs. Cranston, Capt. and Mrs. Hay, Lieut. and Mrs. Purcell, Lieut. and Mrs. Dolph, Lieut. and Mrs. Johnson, Capt. and Mrs. Gatchell, Lieut. and Mrs. Douglas McCaskey, Mrs. Calvert, of Philadelphia, Lieut. and Mrs. Nolan, Misses Burbank, Clark, Rowall, Cabanne, Ensign, of New Orleans, Lieut. and Mrs. Rich, Captains Ely, Saxton, Knox, Baldwin, Lieutenants Rich, Kelly, Gillis, Farmer and Richardson.

The weekly hop was one of the pleasant features of the week, being largely attended. After the hop on Saturday evening Lieut. and Mrs. Robert Nolan entertained a small company at supper in honor of their guest, Miss Frances Ensign, of New Orleans. The personnel included Misses Ensign, Edith Wynne, Elise and Edith Burbank, Cabanne, Cabell, Lieutenants Jacoby, Burgin, Farmer and Mr. Arthur Wynne. Miss Bertha Rowall entertained with a bowling party in compliment to Miss Cabanne and Miss Nugent. A Dutch supper at the home of Capt. and Mrs. Rosenbaum followed. Among those present were Misses Cabanne, Nugent, Cabell, Burbank, Elise Burbank, Kampmann, Ensign, Budd, Capt. and Mrs. Rosenbaum, Captains Baldwin and Knox, Lieutenants Farmer, Gillis, Perkins, Dunford, Fitch, Lawson, Messrs. Barclay, Andrews and Brownlee, Mrs. and Miss Mae Cresson will return this week after spending the winter in California. Wednesday at noon Mrs. Bankhead entertained with a prettily appointed luncheon. The guests were Mrs. Maus, Mrs. Cranston, Mrs. Rodney, Mrs. Foy, Mrs. Goode, Mrs. Halstead, Miss Cabanne and Miss Rowall.

Mr. and Mrs. John Francis Gallagher have announced the engagement and approaching marriage of their daughter, Josephine Gallagher, to Lieut. Charles Miller. The wedding will take place at their home Monday morning April 1 at seven o'clock.

Lieut. Col. L. M. Maus has returned from inspecting the different posts in Texas. Mrs. Cyrus Dolph gave a very pretty afternoon card party. Mesdames Perkins, Charles Thoman, and Mrs. Cabell became possessors of pretty souvenirs as a result of highest scores. Major H. L. Roberts, Captains Lyon and

Macklin, Lieutenants Grier, and Lawrason, have gone to Washington to testify before the Senate investigating committee. Capt. W. S. Scott, 1st Cav., has reported for duty. Major Charles W. Penrose, 25th Inf., who was acquitted by the court-martial here, left for Washington, where he will be a witness before the Senate Committee. Lieut. Ellery Farmer left for a month's leave to be spent in Missouri and Wisconsin. Major C. J. T. Clarke, 26th Inf., left Sunday to visit relatives in Iowa prior to leaving for the Philippines. Lieut. J. T. Watson and wife have gone East for a month to visit relatives, before leaving for the Philippines. Capt. Dana W. Kilburn has returned from Washington.

A daughter was born last week to Lieut. and Mrs. John Symington.

Chief Musician Cesari Torsello, of the 26th Infantry band, upon his own request, has been honorably discharged on account of disability incurred in line of duty. His record in the Army and Navy Service has been rather marked. In the Samoan storm in which several warships went down, Torsello climbed into the rigging of the U.S. cruiser Trenton, and on his bugle played the national anthem while the ship was sinking. He has been eight years in the Service.

THE PRESIDIO.

Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., March 30, 1907.

Lieut. Col. George S. Anderson, I.G., returned last week from his tour of inspection at Honolulu, and spent several days at the post. Capt. John L. Hayden, A.C., and family are temporarily located in quarters 24A. Capt. Edward P. Rockhill, Med. Dept., is quite sick at the General Hospital. Mrs. Rockhill is the guest of Dr. and Mrs. Ernest C. Johnson. Lieut. Benjamin B. McCroskey, 25th Inf., on leave, visited the Presidio for a few days this week and has now returned to Southern California.

Lieut. and Mrs. James H. Taylor, A.C., entertained the Presidio Card Club Thursday evening at their home at the "Bend in the Road." Mr. and Mrs. Davis, of Providence, R. I., are visiting Col. and Mrs. John A. Lundeen, A.C. Last week Mrs. Wythe, mother of Dr. Stephen Wythe, died at her home in Oakland. Dr. Wythe was for some time stationed at the Presidio and at other posts about the bay as contract surgeon.

During Passion week Chaplain Patrick J. Hart, A.C., held daily services at the post chapel, and at the Protestant chapel Rev. S. R. Wood held special services on Tuesday and Friday. At the Palm Sunday services at the Protestant chapel Miss Elizabeth B. Rawles, daughter of Brig. Gen. Jacob B. Rawles, retired, sang most beautifully "The Palms," with violin obligato by Mrs. Kennedy, wife of Capt. James M. Kennedy, Med. Dept.

The Artillery string orchestra, recently organized by the enlisted men of the post, gave a concert on Wednesday afternoon at the general hospital. The program was greatly enjoyed by the large number of patients present. On Thursday evening the orchestra played at the West Side Christian church in the city.

FORT WORDEN.

Fort Worden, Wash., March 27, 1907.

A baby girl was born on Monday to the wife of Mr. Scheir, leader of the 6th Artillery band.

The Misses Taylor gave a delightful card party on Thursday afternoon. The orchestra of the 6th Artillery band furnished charming music during the time that the guests enjoyed the game of five hundred. Dainty prizes were awarded to Miss Downs and Miss Griffiths. Those who enjoyed their hospitality were: Mrs. Waterhouse, Mrs. Ohnstad, Mrs. Easterbrook, Mrs. Reeder, Miss Massingale, Miss Price, Miss Griffiths, Miss Downs, Miss Willson, Mrs. Strong, Mrs. Jennings, Capt. K. C. Masteller has returned from a short leave spent in San Francisco. Mrs. Masteller will remain in California with her family for several weeks.

The soldiers of Fort Casey gave a very enjoyable hop on Saturday evening, and there was a good attendance from the surrounding forts. These informal weekly dances have helped to keep the soldiers at Fort Casey more contented.

Mrs. Preston has as her guest Mrs. Baxter, of Seattle, in whose honor she entertained with elaborate dinners during the week; her guests were Capt. M. C. Buckley, Capt. and Mrs. Reeder and Lieut. and Mrs. Ohnstad. Major Chittenden was here Sunday to locate the stations for the fire control system. Mrs. James Wheeler has returned from San Francisco, where she had a delightful visit while Captain Wheeler was being examined.

Mrs. J. C. Ohnstad entertained on Tuesday evening in honor of Mrs. Baxter, of Seattle. The game of five hundred was enjoyed by the players until taps, when elegant refreshments were served and a dainty prize awarded to Mrs. Baxter. Mrs. Ohnstad's guests were: Mrs. Baxter, Mr. and Mrs. Preston, Capt. M. C. Buckley, and Capt. and Mrs. Reeder.

BOSTON HARBOR NOTES.

Fort Revere, Hull, Mass., April 1, 1907.

Holy week was very quiet socially in the harbor. Mrs. F. S. Long, of Fort Andrews, entertained the ladies with bridge on Tuesday afternoon.

On Monday of the week before Mrs. M. L. Brett, of Fort Revere, entertained very prettily with a musicale. During the afternoon each person was given a name of a song to illustrate, the drawings of all were conveniently placed and the titles were guessed. Mrs. Lloyd won first prize—a green vase. There was music and then refreshments, which were very dainty; complimentary to Ireland's saint all things were green, with tiny little pots of Shamrocks as souvenirs of the afternoon. Mrs. Townsley won a prize in another musical contest.

Miss Skillings and Lieut. Col. W. B. Homer gave a delightful luncheon on Tuesday. Their guests were: Lieut. and Mrs. H. C. Merriam, Lieut. and Mrs. Brett and Miss Dyer. On Thursday Lieut. and Mrs. Merriam entertained at Fort Revere with a luncheon for Miss Musser, house-guest of Capt. and Mrs. O. R. Lloyd, at Fort Strong. The guests were: Capt. and Mrs. Lloyd, Lieut. and Mrs. Brett and Miss Musser and Mr. Yost.

Mrs. Grissinger, wife of Lieut. J. W. Grissinger, at Fort Warren, entertained on Friday with bridge. There were three first prizes, very dainty ones, won by Mrs. Winslow, Mrs. Long and Miss Dyer.

Capt. S. A. Kephart, of Fort Strong, gave a musicale on Saturday evening. Each guest represented the title of some well-known book, and the earlier part of the evening was devoted to guessing what each one was. Charades were played, delicious refreshments were served, and a jolly evening passed.

On Saturday evening an entertainment was given at Fort Andrews, and a number of Harvard men came down to sing.

COLUMBUS BARRACKS.

Columbus Barracks, Ohio, April 3, 1907.

The coming of spring has matured the plans for making the post more attractive. Benches are to be placed about the grounds so that the public will be able to enjoy more thoroughly the band concerts. A library has been established in the post exchange building, where the officers and men will have access to a great many splendid books and all the good magazines. Arrangements for circulating libraries have been made with both the public school and State library of the city. The quartermaster has been authorized to extend a high iron fence around the reservation, which will add materially to the beauty of the post.

Mrs. Cabanis returned Friday from Washington, where she has been visiting for the past three weeks. Miss Appler, who for the past two months has been visiting her cousin, Mrs. Brady, left Thursday for her home in St. Louis. It was with

regret that the post said good-bye to Lieut. and Mrs. Gillmore; Lieutenant Gillmore has gone on a fifteen days' leave before sailing to Cuba. Miss M. A. Howe and Miss Mary Marot, who have established a girls' school in Dayton, were the guests last Friday and Saturday of Col. and Mrs. Glenn.

Landon Carter Reed, the second daughter of Lieut. and Mrs. W. L. Reed, was baptized Saturday by Rev. T. I. Reese of Trinity Church, Columbus. Capt. W. A. Burnside spent Easter with friends in Buffalo. Miss Frances Borden left Friday with the Misses Gillmore, Master Billy Gillmore and Miss Martha Locke for Cleveland, where she will visit for a short time before joining her mother, Mrs. H. C. Clements, in Salt Lake City. Mrs. Grimes returned Saturday from Hot Springs, Ark., where she has been visiting her husband.

Mrs. Ruffner and Mrs. Brady entertained the card club Monday night. There were eight tables, and the prizes were won by the following: Mrs. Powers, a card table; Dr. Rhoades, a brass match-box holder; Lieut. and Mrs. Wade won both the consolation prizes. Mrs. Disque returned Monday from Cincinnati, where she has been visiting her family during the absence of her husband on a trip to the Pacific coast. Capt. F. E. Phelps, retired, of Urbana, Ohio, is a visitor in the post prior to assuming his new position as a recruiting officer.

FORT BLISS.

Fort Bliss, Texas, March 30, 1907.

Capt. Charles F. Bates, 25th Inf., who has been on a short leave, returned to the post this week from Colorado. Lieut. Seeley A. Wallen, 25th Inf., has entirely recovered from his recent illness. Capt. Joseph D. Leitch, 25th Inf., left this week for Fort Reno, Okla., to take command of the battalion of the 25th, stationed there.

The order delaying the departure of the 25th Infantry for the Philippines is rather a hardship and a disappointment. Everything is packed up ready to move, making living comfortable, though, of course, it is a soldier's duty to call "home" the place where he hangs up his cap for the night. Invitations have been issued by Mr. and Mrs. Waters Davis, of El Paso, to the marriage of their only daughter, Miss Clara Davis, to Mr. Charles W. Kellogg, of El Paso, on April 6. Miss Davis is a niece of Mrs. Franklin O. Johnson, wife of Major Johnson, 2d Cav. Mrs. Johnson arrived in El Paso last week from Chicago, and is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Davis.

Miss Florence Partello, daughter of Major and Mrs. J. M. T. Partello, 25th Inf., was confirmed in the Episcopal church last Sunday. Mrs. Hiram Powell, wife of Captain Powell, 25th Inf., is recovering from an attack of tonsillitis. Mr. J. A. Smith, postmaster of El Paso, has just returned from the East, where, during his tour of the large cities, he visited his daughter, Mrs. Thomas Franklin, wife of Captain Franklin, U.S.A.

FORT MCINTOSH.

Fort McIntosh, Texas, March 31, 1907.

Lieut. Henry A. Wiegstein and his wife went to San Antonio for a short visit during the week. The quarters of Lieut. Douglas Donald are in quarantine, due to illness with measles, with which the two children of Lieut. and Mrs. Donald are quite sick. Lieut. W. S. Mapes arrived Saturday for duty, just returning from the Philippines, where he was captain of Philippine Scouts. Lieut. Max Elser, Lieut. H. L. King and Mr. John Hawley were all San Antonio visitors during the week.

Wednesday evening a pleasant little hop was held in the post hall.

Lieut. Col. Louis M. Maus, chief surgeon of the department, who made his annual inspection on Wednesday, was the guest of Capt. W. J. L. Lyster while here. Lieutenant Jacobs, 26th Inf., was the guest of Lieut. Max Elser this week.

The Chief Quartermaster of the Texas National Guard was a visitor here Monday, the guest of Lieut. James Blyth. He spent the day in looking over the post, and was greatly interested in the management of the various departments. Capt. George W. Stuart, 25th Inf., has reported for duty here from Fort Brady, Mich. Lieutenants Harbold, Blyth and Wiegstein left Tuesday for Washington, D.C., to give evidence before the Brownsville Investigation Committee of the Senate. Mrs. F. W. Bugbee, wife of Lieutenant Bugbee, is expected here in a few days.

FORT LOGAN H. ROOTS.

Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark., April 1, 1907.

Col. and Mrs. A. C. Sharpe returned Monday from Fort Sam Houston, Colonel Sharpe having been a member of the Penrose Court. Capt. F. B. Shaw and Lieut. G. E. Goodrich entertained most delightfully at dinner Tuesday evening. The decorations were artistically done in dogwood and violets. The guests were: Mrs. Troup, the Misses Troup, Morrison, Harrison, Virginia Harrison, Lieutenants Olin, Sharpe, Goodrich and Captain Shaw.

Major and Mrs. O'Neil left Tuesday evening for Washington, D.C., where Major O'Neil was called as a witness before the Senate Investigating Committee. Captain Shaw returned Monday from a short visit to the Hot Springs. Captain Nolan left Friday evening for Missouri to inspect the State militia.

Capt. and Mrs. J. M. Phalen entertained most delightfully at bridge Saturday evening in honor of Col. and Mrs. Sharpe. The unique prizes were won by Mrs. Corey and Lieutenant Morrison. The guests were: Col. and Mrs. Sharpe, Lieut. and Mrs. Corey, Mrs. Nolan, Miss Troup, Lieutenants Morrison and Sharpe. Capt. and Mrs. Phalen entertained Col. and Mrs. Sharpe at dinner Monday evening.

FORT DOUGLAS.

Fort Douglas, Utah, March 30, 1907.

Very little entertaining of any kind has gone on at the post since Lent began, except that done for the visiting officers here for a time on duty. It is expected that there will be a great deal going on during the spring and early summer, as two brides, Miss Dolley Janet Richards and Miss Stella McIntyre, the latter, whose engagement to Capt. Robert H. Allen has just been announced, will come into the regiment before the date set for sailing for the Philippines, Aug. 5.

Capt. and Mrs. H. C. Clement are expecting their daughter, Miss Frances Borden, who is in school in Columbus, Ohio, to spend the summer with them. Miss Borden will arrive in the post about the middle of April. Mrs. C. W. Mason entertained a few friends at bridge Tuesday afternoon, March 26. Lieut. and Mrs. Alpha T. Easton are back at Douglas after an absence of nearly a year, and are at home on No. 19. Lieut. and Mrs. Dannemiller are guests of Capt. and Mrs. Clement.

FORT HOWARD.

Fort Howard, Md., April 3, 1907.

Mrs. Reybold, of Wilmington, Del., was the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Francis H. Lincoln last Wednesday. Mrs. Kent Nelson, of Fort McHenry, and Mrs. Fife, of Fort Slocum, were the guests of Mrs. James D. Watson at luncheon last Wednesday. Mrs. Ledley, of St. Louis, Mo., was the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Godwin Ordway last week. Mrs. Ledley is a sister of Mrs. Ordway.

Lieut. and Mrs. James D. Watson entertained at dinner last Thursday evening Lieut. and Mrs. James Thomas, of Fort McHenry.

Miss Ruth Anderson, the little daughter of Colonel Anderson, returned to the Notre Dame Convent of Baltimore last Wednesday after a pleasant Easter vacation spent at the post. A number of the officers and their wives saw Louis James as "Falstaff" in "The Merry Wives of Windsor" at the matinee yesterday.

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The daily press has been poking mild fun at the city of Pittsburg, anent the "Honest Man's" banquet given by the Pittsburg Chamber of Commerce on April 4—an official of the Chamber being quoted as avowing the purpose of the banquet to be to "show the outside world that every one from Pittsburg is not a malefactor or a degenerate." At the banquet it was intended to have a list of fifty of the righteous of Pittsburg, but only twenty-eight were rounded up to have their pictures and pedigrees in the book of Pittsburg's "distinguished sons." The comparison with the record of Sodom, which might have been saved had it been able to show that it had ten righteous men, was too obvious to be overlooked by the newspaper paragraphers. It is of interest to note that over seven per cent. of Pittsburg's righteousness as thus presented is concentrated in representatives of the Services; two of the twenty-eight names presented at the banquet being Rear Admiral George Cook Reiter, U.S.N., and Lieut. Gen. Samuel B. M. Young, U.S.A. Undoubtedly

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According to letters received at the War Department, Hoke Smith, Governor-elect of Georgia, in view of the fact that he is to assume office in June, has accepted, in behalf of the state, the invitation of the War Department to have the Georgia militia join in the state drills with the Regular Coast Artillery. The acceptance is conditioned upon the arrangement proposed to Governor-elect Smith by Adjutant General Scott, who suggests that the Savannah Volunteer Guards, composed of four companies of heavy artillery, as requested in the letter of the Secretary of War, should be designated to act as batteries. The 4th Regiment of Infantry, composed of six companies, he says, should be designated as the supports, as this regiment has not been in camp since 1903, while all the others had instruction last year. The other companies except the cavalry, General Scott is advised, are making preparations to go into camp at Jamestown, Va., during the fair, which will put practically all of the state troops in camp this year as contemplated in the National Militia act.

Admiral Dewey has accepted with thanks the invitation of the National Arbitration and Peace Congress to serve as chairman of the Committee on Patriotic Societies in the Congress, which will begin at Carnegie Hall, New York, April 14. There could be no more fitting selection for the presiding officer of a committee associated with a peace congress, for the officers of the Navy, which the Admiral represents, and their brethren of the Army, are the only class of citizens who devote their entire time to the preservation and promotion of peace.



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ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.—ESTABLISHED 1862. REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

ESTABLISHED 1879. REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

Cable address Armynavy, New York.

Entered at the New York P. O. as Second Class Matter.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 6, 1907.

THE GROWTH OF CASTE IN AMERICA.

Under the above caption Mr. Charles E. Russell, a magazine of the type generically classified as "muck-rakers," contributes to the Cosmopolitan Magazine an article which, in so far as it deals with the Army and Navy, is noteworthy as disclosing the broad and comprehensive ignorance of the author. He is gravely alarmed at what he terms "the rise and influence of the spirit of snobbery in our private and official life, and the resulting effect upon American national traits and character." This tendency, he insists, is most pronounced in our military services which, he contends, are permeated with the spirit of caste, and caste, he solemnly assures us, makes for national weakness. Mr. Russell holds that the American Navy pays undue heed to the British navy and attaches too much importance to British naval opinion. He would probably have us ignore the teachings of the world's greatest navy and take our lessons from a naval power like Holland or Peru. He contends, moreover, that we aped England in adopting the Personnel Act amalgamating the staff with the line, and that the whole proceeding was prompted by the spirit of snobbery and social exclusiveness. "By the passage of the Personnel Act," says Mr. Russell, "the American Navy was reorganized on the British model." This is interesting, but not instructive, the fact being that instead of our having followed England, she has followed us, and has within the last three years adopted the system embodied in the Personnel Act, though in a somewhat modified form. We quote Mr. Russell a little further:

The spirit that prompted the Navy Personnel Bill is not confined to the Navy. We have seen as much of it, and in a shape as detestable, in the Army. Within the last eight years we have seen a determined and all but successful effort to close the avenues of army promotion so that hereafter no man might be able by any merit or exertion to rise from the ranks, but must belong to the officer caste if he were to hold high office. Some of the ablest American commanders began as enlisted privates; there must be no more of that, no more teamsters like Lawton nor corporals like Miles coming to be general officers.

Mr. Russell is interesting, but would be far more so if he only knew what he was talking about. He imagines conditions which do not exist. The real tendency both in the Army and in the Navy is not toward caste or exclusiveness, but toward stricter equality in interest and opportunity. Enlisted men in both Services are steadily encouraged to fit themselves for commissions. Only last month twenty-eight private soldiers passed the necessary examinations and will shortly become full-fledged second lieutenants of the Army with an open field for steady promotion. Surely this does not look as though the "officer caste" had blocked the line of advance from the ranks to the commissioned grades. Every year a certain number of commissions as ensigns are reserved for enlisted men of the Navy, and difficult as the examinations are, enlisted men are constantly encouraged to qualify for advancement. There is no evidence of the baleful influence of the "officer caste" in this arrangement.

An intelligent study of the facts would have convinced Mr. Russell that the Army is the people's army and the Navy the people's navy in the broadest and most representative sense. Consider the Army for a moment. The lieutenant general on the active list, MacArthur, entered the military service as a lieutenant of volunteers. Of the lieutenant generals on the retired list, Miles entered as a captain of volunteers, Young and Chaffee entered the Army as private soldiers, and Bates as a first lieutenant. Of the six major generals on the active list, one entered the Army as a private, one as an assistant surgeon, two as first lieutenants, and two from the Military Academy. Of the brigadier generals on the active list, McCaskey, Williams, Bubbs, Jocelyn, Duggan and Godfrey, all entered as privates. The proportion of officers of the Army who entered as enlisted men is far greater than superficial observ-

ers, like Mr. Russell, would ever imagine. The army comes directly from the people. They make it and can unmake it. It represents them as truly as do their delegates in Congress, and with fewer betrayals of trust or perversions of principle. What Mr. Russell mistakes for the spirit of caste among its officers is, in fact, the true spirit of democracy. The whole Service, outside of the very few promotions depending upon executive favor, is based upon the principle of merit ascertained by competition. It was only the other day that the President appointed the son of an enlisted man of the Army as a cadet at the Military Academy. At West Point that young man will be placed on a footing of exact equality with others whose family position is far more pretentious than his, and his class standing throughout the term and at his graduation will be measured solely by merit. Our military service, we repeat, is based upon the broadest principles of equality and democracy. Mr. Russell simply mistakes its strict enforcement of those principles for something else.

As for the Navy, conditions demand that the authority of command shall be absolute, and this means that the Service must in some degree be aristocratic in character. This, however, is not at all due to the spirit of caste, or favoritism or social influence, but is all an essential of environment. On this point we commend to Mr. Russell's attention the following extract from a letter written by John Paul Jones in 1775 to his friend, Mr. Hewes, a member of the Naval Committee of the Continental Congress, appointed to devise plans for an American navy: "Coming now to view the naval officer on board ship and in relation to those under his command, he should be the soul of tact, patience, justice, firmness, and charity. No meritorious act of a subordinate should escape his attention, or be let pass without its reward, even if this be only a word of approval. Conversely, he should not be blind to a single fault in any subordinate, though, at the same time, he should be quick and unfailing to distinguish thoughtlessness from incompetency, error from malice, and well-meant shortcoming from heedless or stupid blunder. But it is not alone with subordinate officers that a commander has to deal. Behind them, and the foundation of all, is the crew. To his men the commanding officer should be Prophet, Priest, and King! His authority, when off shore, being necessarily absolute, the crew should be as one man impressed that the Captain, like the Sovereign, 'can do no wrong!' A navy is essentially and necessarily aristocratic. True as may be the political principles for which we are now contending, they can never be practically applied or even admitted on board ship, out of port, or off soundings. This may seem a hardship, but it is nevertheless the simplest of truths. Whilst the ships sent forth by the Congress may and must fight for the principles of human rights and Republican freedom, the ships themselves must be ruled and commanded at sea under a system of absolute despotism."

We would call the attention of Mr. Russell to the fact that this despotism is the rule of the sea, and necessarily prevails in the merchant service as well as in the Navy.

DELAY IN WARSHIP BUILDING.

Much adverse criticism has been and is being indulged in by uninformed writers when talking about the delays in constructing our larger warships. And in the same connection injurious comparisons are held up to readers of the public prints when the experience of the naval authorities of Great Britain is noted. There are several reasons why we cannot expect to imitate the speed of our cousins across the Atlantic. The most potent factor in the matter is the lack of shop facilities in American shipyards for carrying on large enterprises with speed and efficiency, compared with the big shops of England. Without doubt this country can furnish as high-class labor as any country in the world, and our material is of the very best, but with all these advantages we are seriously handicapped by the lack of shop facilities for carrying on all the details of a big ship in the style necessary for building a battleship in less than two years, complete in every part. It is doubtful if we have a single shipyard which could duplicate the Dreadnought in the time that fine ship was built for the British navy. But aside from the lack of facilities in our yards must be reckoned the fact that the different Bureaus having to do with the details of our fighting vessels never seem satisfied with what has already been done on other ships. We have no two ships in our Service which are exact duplicates in all particulars. That being the case, it is not surprising that our machinery makers and shipbuilders are handicapped by the necessity for initiating new patterns for many articles, which takes time, and even when the details are settled the Department steps in with changes without number, consuming time and giving the contractor every opportunity for procrastination. Our designers and computers are cursed with too many ideas, and as soon as one set of plans have been completed other ideas come to the front and changes are made at all stages of progress. All of this naturally takes time and confuses the contractor.

Then the government inspector is permitted little discretion in the matter of "passing" a piece of work. Of course the rejection of any piece of finished or partly finished work entails increased time for its replacement, and every delay being cumulative, the final result is sometimes alarming in prolonging the time for construction. Another factor in the business is the attitude of the labor unions. Under the regulations of the unions individual ambition is completely eliminated, and no man can show any signs of trying to do his best for his em-

ployer under pain of fines, suspension or expulsion from his union. Such being the case, there is no attempt to assist the contractor for a big job in the matter of time, and the workman who should try to do a little more than his neighbor will be summarily dealt with by the officers of his union. There is no patriotism permitted by a labor union. Probably the English dock-yards have the same difficulties with their labor, but in all the other particulars noted our cousins are far and away ahead of us in all that makes for speed in construction. In view of the foregoing, the result of long observation and experience, the method whereby these defects of principle can be cured lies entirely with the Navy Department in so far as the preparation of plans is concerned. Let the Bureaus of Construction and Repair and the Bureau of Steam Engineering come together in planning a warship, and after full discussion, not too prolonged, see to it that the plans adopted shall not be changed to suit the whim of the designer of some perhaps unimportant detail in machinery or hull. Then give the inspectors some leeway in their duties, and assume that they are honest and skilful in the performance of their duties, then the delays incident to captious insistence upon the very letter of the specifications will come to an end and one great bar to rapid work will be removed. Our workmanship is no better than that on an English ship of similar class, but we indulge in many niceties of construction in no way improving the product.

English shipyards have constant employment for their full force year in and year out, and the result is a class of men skilled in the details of each department of work on hull or machinery, and the work goes on like clock-work. In a word, we build ships while England manufactures them, their result being as good as ours for less money.

What is said here is illustrated by the remarks of Mr. Schwab, showing why the Bethlehem Steel Company have decided to decline contracts for building ships-of-war for the government. These remarks appear in another column.

COMING ARMY CHANGES.

It is authoritatively stated that the following promotions in the Army have been officially decided upon: Brig. Gen. William S. McCaskey, to be major general; Col. Charles Morton, 7th Cav., to be appointed a brigadier general upon the next vacancy. Major Gen. Leonard Wood, it is stated, will go to Governors Island next fall, after the visit of Secretary Taft to the Philippines and the island elections; and Major Gen. John F. Weston will succeed General Wood in command of the Philippines Division. Major Gen. Frederick D. Grant at his own request will go to Chicago in command of the Northern Division. Cols. C. B. Hall and E. S. Godfrey will be promoted to be brigadier generals and will remain at their present stations in charge of the Service schools at Forts Leavenworth and Riley. Other division officers will be asked to express their first and second choices for stations and commands. Lieut. Gen. Arthur MacArthur will remain at Milwaukee in order to complete his report on his observations in the Orient, and for duty in connection with observing field maneuvers and other assignments. He will not be in command of the Northern Division. General MacArthur's relief from command of the Pacific Division takes place on April 30.

A battalion of the 10th Infantry—Companies I, K, L and M—will soon be transferred from Honolulu to Alaska to join the regiment. They will be relieved by the 20th Infantry, now at the Presidio of Monterey, Cal. Arrangements are being made for recruiting two companies as a permanent prison guard at Alcatraz Island, San Francisco, relieving the Regular troops now on that duty. Plans are also under consideration for a new prison building.

Officers of the Navy are unanimous in their expressions of regret at the findings of the court-martial in the case of Capt. William Swift, of the Connecticut, which condemn him to suspension for nine months and the loss of three numbers. There can be no intelligent comment on the sentence when, under its ruling, the Department forbids officers to discuss anything more than it is pleased to make public. In this case there was nothing more than the charges, the findings of the court and the endorsement of the Department. The trial was held on shipboard and presumably was open had anyone cared to make the trip and overcome the redtape preceding admission to the court. However, no one seems to have done that and apparently nothing is known or will be known as to the testimony in the trial. Meanwhile Captain Swift has gone to his home in Connecticut to await the expiration of his term of suspension and has been succeeded in the command of the ship by Capt. Hugo Osterhaus, of the Board of Inspection and Survey. Lieut. Harry E. Yarnell, officer of the deck at the time of the accident, was acquitted. The New York Tribune says, what all the Navy will agree with, that Captain Swift's friends will be gratified, and we hope that he himself will be consoled, by the action of the court in unanimously recommending him to the clemency of the revising power, "in view of the long service of the accused, his excellent and honorable record and his previous exceptionally valuable services to the Government." It is, of course, imperative, as the Secretary of the Navy says in adopting this recommendation and reducing the sentence, that the captain of a war vessel should be held to a strict responsibility for the safety

of the ship and its officers and men; but we are sure that all who have knowledge of Captain Swift's devoted service, perfect rectitude and high sense of duty and honor will lament the necessity of inflicting punishment on an officer whose record of efficiency and faithfulness entitles him to the respect of the country.

Secretary Taft arrived at Colon, Panama, March 30, on the U.S.S. Mayflower from Charleston, S.C., and was welcomed by Col. William C. Gorgas, Med. Dept., U.S.A., Chief Sanitary Officer of the Panama Canal Zone. On the day of his arrival the Secretary inspected the location for the new town of La Boca. The old town will be inundated when the Corozal-Sosa Hill dam is completed. On the four succeeding days Secretary Taft made a thorough inspection of the entire canal territory. At the site of the future lock he visited each test pit. He watched Representative Burton, of Ohio, as he was lowered into the largest hole that goes to the bottom of the lock. When Mr. Burton came to the surface Secretary Taft took off his coat and, stepping into the bucket, was lowered to the bottom of the test pit. Secretary Taft, at a conference with President Amador and Secretary of State Arias, agreed that no liquors should be imported into the Canal Zone. He is reported as saying that he is satisfied with the progress of the Panama Canal, and that John F. Stevens, the Chief Engineer, had performed a great work, and was doing everything in his power to transfer the organization in its full efficiency to his successor, Lieutenant Colonel Goethals. "There is every prospect that the organization which Mr. Stevens established will be continued under Lieutenant Colonel Goethals," said Secretary Taft. He added that the monthly excavation reports of the Culebra cut were not mere estimates, as had been supposed, but a result of cross-sectioning by the engineers, who must begin their work the middle of the month in order to be able to complete their measurements within two days after the close of the month.

The letter from the architects of the new Military Academy buildings, which appears on page 865, shows the final conclusion of the architects and the authorities as to the changes at West Point proposed by critics of the accepted design for rebuilding that post. Their criticisms have been brought to the personal attention of the President, who has given them the most careful consideration. His conclusions are stated in the letters of the architects which receives Executive approval. On the same page with the architect's letter appears an article by Morris Schaff, on "The Old Chapel at West Point." There is no doubt that General Schaff expresses the sentiment of a very large proportion of the graduates of the Academy, a sentiment which is shared by graduates having charge of Academy changes. But those responsible for carrying out the changes authorized by Congress argue, that the present diminutive building at West Point devoted to religious service cannot accommodate the members of an enlarged Academy, and if the present use of the chapel is discontinued, as it must necessarily be, the venerated building cannot be preserved as a relic without disturbing the whole scheme of architectural arrangement. It is further argued that the graduates whose sentiments attach to the present chapel will disappear one after another during the next half century, and that meantime the sentiment they represent will be transferred to the new building. It is not the building that is valued, but the sentiment which is associated with it, and that will continue in spite of the destruction of its visible representative. Such is the argument, and as it has been found conclusive by those having control of the matter, the subject would appear to have passed beyond the stage of discussion.

Indianapolis advices state that in the unfortunate controversy which has arisen between the Grand Army organization and the General Lawton Monument Commission, regarding the unveiling of the Lawton monument on Memorial Day, the veterans delivered an ultimatum to the effect that the memorial exercises must be held in advance of the monument unveiling and the speech by President Roosevelt, or they will take no part in the exercises. The old soldiers oppose the monument exercises taking precedence over the decoration of the graves of their comrades, and insist that the exercises at the monument shall not be held till late in the afternoon. There is no feeling against the President, but they think it is a mistake to have the Lawton unveiling on the day sacred to their dead comrades. It has been decided, however, to carry out the program in spite of the objections of the veterans.

The London Standard reports on the authority of a letter of Sir Alexander Swettenham to an intimate friend, he resigned his position as Governor of Jamaica in consequence of a peremptory demand from the Colonial Office to apologize to Rear Admiral Davis. To this Sir Alexander replied that, if such a course were really necessary, he would do so with pleasure, but that such a compulsory apology carried with it his resignation. Sir Alexander denies emphatically that there was any dispute between him and the American admiral at the time of the Kingston earthquake, saying: "We were the best of friends during the whole time the Admiral was here. He had the use of one of my private carriages and drove around with my private secretary."

ACQUITTAL OF MAJOR PENROSE.

We announced in our last issue, page 848, that the court-martial in the case of Major Charles W. Penrose, 25th U.S. Inf., at San Antonio, Texas, on March 23, had acquitted the Major of the charge of neglect of duty under the 62d Article of War in connection with the Brownsville raid on the midnight of Aug. 13, 1906, and noted the summing up of Lieut. Col. Edwin F. Glenn, 23d U.S. Inf., counsel for the defense. The charge and findings of the court were as follows:

"Charge: Neglect of duty to the prejudice of good order and military discipline in violation of the sixty-second Article of War.

"Specification 1: Alleged that Major Penrose did until daylight wholly fail and neglect to take or order sufficient inspection of guns or pistols or otherwise, or any due exercise of discipline to detect the men engaged in said attack and killing, or any of them, or to restrain or bring them to justice for said crime. This at Fort Brown, Texas, Aug. 14, 1906."

"Finding of the first specification 'not guilty.'"

"Specification 2: In that Major Charles W. Penrose, 25th U.S. Inf., being aware of the feeling of resentment in his command towards citizens of Brownsville as a result of assaults upon certain individuals of the command, and having been notified by a Mr. Evans, of Brownsville, about 5 p.m., Aug. 13, 1906, of an attack upon his wife by a soldier of the command, and knowing the inflamed feeling existing in the town toward the soldiers as a result thereof, did nevertheless fail to give any orders to Capt. E. A. Macklin, 25th Inf., officer of the day, requiring special vigilance on his part or that of the guard, or to make frequent inspections or any inspections during the night after 12 o'clock; and did wholly fail and neglect to take or order sufficient measures or precautions to hold at the post the men of his command, or in any manner to watch, restrain or discipline said men, by reason of which failure certain men of his command to the number of twelve or more were enabled to assemble, and did assemble, armed with rifles, and did proceed to the town of Brownsville, Tex., and did then and there shoot and wound and kill certain citizens thereof.

"This at Fort Brown and Brownsville, Tex., Aug. 13 and 14, 1906."

"Specification No. 2. The finding was guilty on the second specification amended to read as follows: In that Major Charles W. Penrose, 25th U.S. Inf., having been notified by a Mr. Evans, of Brownsville, about 5 p.m., Aug. 13, 1906, of an attack upon his wife, by a soldier of the command and knowing of the feeling existing in the town toward the soldiers as a result thereof, did nevertheless fail to give any orders to Capt. E. A. Macklin, 25th Inf., officer of the day, requiring frequent inspections or any inspections during the night after 12 o'clock, after which certain men of his command did assemble armed with rifles and did proceed to the town of Brownsville, Tex., and did then and there shoot and wound and kill certain citizens thereof.

"This at Fort Brown and Brownsville, Tex., Aug. 13, 1906."

And the court attaches no criminality thereto on his part.

Of the charge, not guilty, and the court does therefore acquit him, Major Charles W. Penrose, 25th Inf. Brig. Gen. W. S. McCaskey, commanding the Department of the Texas, approved the proceedings, findings and acquittal.

The length and importance of the trial of Major Penrose are shown by the fact that the typewritten report occupies nearly three thousand pages. As it was impossible to make a satisfactory review of the evidence, the counsel for Major Penrose, Colonel Glenn, decided to simply call attention to the salient features of the evidence and leave the case with the court without going into any lengthy argument. This case was peculiar in several respects. The most significant peculiarity noted, as we stated when the case opened, was that the War Department directed a copy of each day's proceedings sent on daily for some official use. The next most striking thing about the case was the fact that the court, in arriving at a finding, after exonerating Major Penrose, determined to arrive at a finding and expression of opinion as to the shooting or who did it. We have not seen these findings, but learn that such findings were arrived at. They are indicated in the amended specification No. 2 noted above.

Colonel Glenn, in his talk to the court, referred to the attitude of some sections of this country toward the colored man as a soldier, which was brought to light a number of times during the trial. He said:

"There is one feature of this case that I feel impelled to call your attention to before closing my argument in behalf of my client. I refer to the strong race prejudice against the colored soldiers of our Army. I do not regard the prejudice that has appeared in this case as a race prejudice pure and simple, but rather a prejudice against the colored man as a soldier. I must admit that I have a prejudice against the negro and always have had. My prejudice, however, has been and is social and not official. In spite of it I have been enabled to serve for about eighteen years with two of the companies that have been so recently discharged by Presidential orders, and to accord to these men both during and since their discharge full credit for duty well performed in supporting our common flag as soldiers of the United States. I have been and am willing to accord to him all the rights and privileges both as a citizen and a soldier. This is exactly where the prejudice now under consideration fails. The people of the sections manifesting this prejudice are quite willing that the negro shall enjoy the ordinary rights of a citizen of this country—except, perhaps, the rights of the elective franchise—and including the enjoyment and the fruits of his labors, so long as he does not put on the uniform of the Army or Navy of the United States. Just so soon as he does this, and ipso facto is clothed with a badge of authority, he becomes at once a special object of hatred. He cannot and must not be tolerated and he therefore becomes at once, and for this reason alone, the object of all sorts of annoyances and maltreatment.

"In view of the fact that our Government has seen fit to make use of not only the negro but of other colored and inferior races, such as the Porto Rican, the Cuban, the Filipino, etc., as soldiers of our Army and as sailors in our Navy—let me add that this has been and will continue to be necessary to secure satisfactory results in certain lines of work—I conceive it to be the duty of each and all of us in the Army to make individual and combined efforts to educate public sentiment to a proper view of the rights, obligations and privileges of such colored peoples while wearing the uniforms of our Army and

Navy. It is a duty we owe to ourselves, to our uniform, to the Army and Navy and to our flag, to see that each and every man who wears such uniforms shall receive all the consideration that pertains to his office. If we cannot by our efforts so educate our people that men wearing our uniforms shall receive the consideration due to such uniforms, then let us combine and use every effort possible to induce the proper authorities to discharge each and every colored man of whatever nationality at once, and thereby save our uniform from being insulted by reason of an unreasonable and unjust race prejudice directed entirely toward the individual because of his uniform."

THE SENATE BROWNSVILLE INQUIRY.

Major C. W. Penrose, 25th Inf., and Lieut. H. G. Leckie, 26th Inf., who was sent by the commander of the Department of Texas to report upon the Brownsville affair, testified before the Senate Committee April 3. Lieutenant Leckie traced the course taken by bullets that penetrated houses in Brownsville and decided that they could not have been fired by soldiers in the barracks. Major Penrose asserted his confidence now in the innocence of the men, although at first he thought them guilty. In reply to a question by Senator Foraker, he said that the negro soldiers had not been represented by counsel at his trial.

Major Penrose testified to sending Captain Lyon with Company D to patrol the town, and of his return, accompanied by Major Combe and his brother, Joe Combe, and of their statement that soldiers had done the shooting. After a general discussion between the Combes and the officers, Major Penrose said that the Mayor asked to speak to him privately. In this talk the Mayor said Mayor Combe told him that none of the men of the 25th should be permitted to enter the town, as he could not be responsible for the actions of citizens toward them. This applied to officers as well as enlisted men, as Mayor Combe said that the sight of a uniform might inflame the people. Major Penrose said that he replied that he would allow none of his men to enter the town and neither would he allow a citizen to enter the garrison. He made an exception of the Mayor and any citizens bearing letters from the Mayor.

Major Penrose said he did not believe his men had done the shooting until the following morning, when Captain Macklin found the clips and shells outside the garrison wall at the mouth of what is known as Cowan Alley. His feeling that the men were guilty was strengthened by not finding any marks of bullets on the barracks walls on the sides next to the town.

Lieutenant Leckie said he visited Crixell's saloon, and the proprietor pointed out to him a bullet hole in the wooden awning which he said had been made by a bullet fired on the night of Aug. 13 by soldiers. Leckie said he told Crixell that he was mistaken, as the hole had been made by a .44 or .45 caliber bullet. The argument which followed resulted in digging out the bullet, which proved to be a large caliber lead bullet, which was not of the type used in the Springfield gun.

During his visit to Brownsville Lieutenant Leckie was instructed to investigate the arrest and imprisonment of Allison, a former negro soldier. Allison told him that he believed he was in jail so that he could not testify in the investigation.

Lieutenant Leckie declared that all of the twenty shots which struck the Cowan House were fired into it from the rear, but he was certain none of them could have been fired from the barracks. He said the same was true concerning the two bullet holes in the Garza House. He also gave his judgment concerning the positions occupied by men doing the firing of shots which struck the Martinez House and the Western Union Telegraph office and the Miller Hotel.

Most of the bullet holes examined by Lieutenant Leckie were made by .30 caliber ammunition, he said. At the conclusion of his direct examination Senator Warner asked that the testimony be printed before he cross-examined the witness.

Serjt. Norman Melver, of Company K, 26th Inf., which was at Brownsville before the negro soldiers, testified that he had heard that two privates named Case and Wall, of Company K, had sold 150 rounds of ammunition to a man in Brownsville three days before the departure of the 26th Infantry, but he could not identify the purchaser, nor could he say where either Case or Wall could now be found, both having left the Service.

Lieutenant Greer, Q.M. and act. batt. adj. of the 25th Infantry, on the night of the affray at Brownsville testified, March 29, that while he had believed the men of the 25th Infantry did the shooting, his mind was now open on the subject of their guilt or innocence. He thought the firing came from about the center of the town and that shotguns and revolvers were used. It was his opinion that high power rifles were not used in the firing he heard. He estimated that it would require forty or fifty minutes to clean a gun so that it would stand inspection after having been fired. He did not believe the guns could have been cleaned in the dark without showing traces of oil, if oil were used, and if not used the guns could not be thoroughly cleaned. Walter McCurdy, former Q.M. serjt., Co. B, 25th Inf., was positive that none of the rifles in the arms chests had been used in the shooting.

After Major Penrose completed his testimony the committee examined two of the officers who made tests at Fort McIntosh, to determine whether it was possible to distinguish among white, negro and Mexican soldiers wearing uniforms on moonlight or starlight nights. The opinion of these officers was that such a thing is impossible, and they asserted that in making their tests they made the conditions as nearly as possible like those at Brownsville on the night of the shooting. Major Penrose concurred in this opinion as it was very dark. In reply to a question by Senator Scott, the Major said that he could conceive of no motive for negro soldiers to "shoot up" the town, and then, replying to a question by Senator Warner, he said neither could he conceive of a motive for citizens of Brownsville to "shoot up" their own town. From his experience as commander of negro troops, Major Penrose gave it as his opinion that the race was secretive, and if there had been culprits in his command it would have been impossible to have discovered them while the negroes were under pressure. He gave this as his reason for having recommended to the War Department the removal of restriction and the enlistment of negro detectives to ferret out the guilty men, if there were guilty ones in the command.

Four Rumanian torpedo-boats, built in Belgium, arrived at Frankfort-on-the-Main, March 30, by way of the Rhine, on their way to the Black Sea. They will continue the interior European water passage by the river Main to Bamberg, and thence through the Ludwig Channel to the Danube and the Black Sea.

NEEDS OF THE NAVY.

Rear Admiral Joseph B. Coghlan, U.S.N., having been asked by the editor of Harper's Weekly to name "the one great need of the American Navy of the future," replies, in an article in the current number of that journal, that there are two equally great needs, namely—substitution of modern high-power battleships for older vessels, and the passage of a naval personnel bill or a measure which will bring men to the higher commands at a much earlier age than at present. Large "single-caliber-heavy-gun" battleships, Admiral Coghlan maintains, are absolutely necessary unless we are to have only a toy navy. These ships are not only of the greatest value tactically, but although more expensive at first cost, are an economy, as they require fewer men to man them, thus saving vastly in expense of maintenance at all times, with proportionately less danger of loss of life in battle. This part of the subject has been so perfectly proven, so far as intelligent argument and comparison can prove anything, that it is not necessary to go farther into that phase of our needs.

As to the need of such changes in the law as will bring officers to the higher commands at much earlier ages than is done now, Admiral Coghlan points out that our present Navy is one of fleets and squadrons. The old-time single-ship policy has been replaced by the fleet policy. There is no harder task known than commanding squadrons and fleets. It requires decision, the habit of such command and quick action which can only be gained by long experience. "And unfortunately for us," says the Admiral, "many officers, I fear, have their vision clouded by a personal factor. I do not wish in any way to cast reflection on our officers, but from the very nature of our Navy, up to very late times, few of them have been able to gain the experience necessary for fleet work, and under our present system of promotion officers reach flag rank too late in life to gain the necessary experience in that rank. There are but very few instances recorded of men born with the genius of fleet control—almost all men gain the ability for such command by long, hard and constant study, experience and practice. We can never expect to have our forces or fleets as units equal to those of other powers until our men in the high commands are, beyond a doubt, equal in every respect to those whom we may possibly have to contend with. Until we can see farther into the workings of the human brain than we can now, we cannot pick out with certainty the man with the necessary genius, therefore we must give each officer who may be called upon to take these most important commands all the experience possible; graded up from command of a single ship in a division to divisional, squadron, and finally fleet control. At present this cannot be done, and it can never be done until our flag officers have the chance to work through these several steps. To do this properly a flag officer should be constantly employed in flag command afloat at least four years before assuming the command-in-chief of a fleet. Many of our flag officers now have but a few years, nay, some even but a few months, to serve between promotion and retirement. Therefore an 'age for grade' retirement should prevail, so that a man who is not promoted to flag rank in time to have at least six years left to serve in that grade should not be promoted to it at all. And this same principle should be carried out in the next lower grades.

"This can only be done at the expense of much heart-burning, but 'the benefit to the country must take precedence of the benefit or feelings of the individual whoever he may be.' It is comparatively easy for officers to learn how to follow along in squadron, to turn when ordered, to make a nice display at naval maneuvers, but something more is needed to be properly prepared for war. Not only should the captains be thoroughly up in the habits of command in their individual vessels, but they should have an intimate acquaintance with each other's habits of thought and with their commander-in-chief's ideas, policies, and modes of action, which will enable each officer in any command, either ship or squadron, to fairly divine in advance, to foresee, the necessary order, and be prepared to execute almost before it is given."

Noting the common misunderstanding that the doors are closed against the promotion of enlisted men to the commissioned grades, whereas the fact is that the law permits the advancement of twelve men every year to the grade of ensign, Admiral Coghlan cites the case of Ensign Gaston D. Johnstone, U.S.N., who was gunner on the Raleigh at the battle of Manila Bay, and who won his commission as ensign not long after. "The trouble with the enlisted man," says Admiral Coghlan, "is that his ambition falls short of his opportunities, and he is generally content with a warrant-officer's rank, which many obtain. Navigation is the stumbling-block to many of them. It isn't easy, but it is necessary. Yet I am afraid that the average enlisted man looks with envy upon the officer because he thinks the officer doesn't have to work. He sees the officer walking up and down the deck, apparently doing nothing, and takes it for granted that the officer is loafing. True, his hands may be unoccupied, but possibly just at that moment his mind is at work upon the most abstruse question which has arisen that day involving the management of the ship. If fewer enlisted men win commissions in the Navy than in the Army, I think it is not because of difficulties placed in their way, but either because their ambition is satisfied with something lower, or they cannot master the necessary studies."

Referring to the statement that the battleship Connecticut, built in a Government navy yard, cost \$300,000 more than her sister ship, the Louisiana, built in a private yard, Admiral Coghlan says he is puzzled to know what the actual difference in cost was even after the figures have been published. "We of the Navy," he continues, "accept the figures without question, but it is not clear to us what the various items stand for in the case of the Louisiana. We know that the Connecticut, the finest ship of her class in the world, was completely equipped in every respect, guns mounted, and ready for action at the cost stated. What was the actual cost of bringing the Louisiana to the same degree of perfection, after she was launched? That we do not know, so an authoritative comparison cannot as yet be made."

There is another matter that must be taken into consideration in this question of construction. Forty-two and a half months were occupied in the actual work of construction of the Connecticut, a time which could have been shortened had all the material been available when assembled here a highly efficient body of skilled workmen, and when it was necessary to undertake repairs of other ships, these workmen were taken from the Connecticut and used to great advantage. So in such case there was none of the delay and expense of breaking green men into the work. They knew what to do and how to do it. If there could be a plan by which a vessel would always be in course of construction here, if, when one is completed, work could be begun on another, the Government would always have this force of splendidly trained men for emer-

gency work. Such a state of preparedness would be worth, it seems to the Admiral, quite a large sum of money, possibly enough to make up the difference in the cost as between that undertaken by the Government and that turned over to contractors. Facilities in the New York Navy Yard are unsurpassed anywhere. A battleship of the Dreadnought type can be constructed here as well as in any other part of the world. No matter how great or how small the work, the work can be done here perfectly and quickly. "It is not the general opinion in naval circles," says Admiral Coghlan, "that the Government should build its own vessels to the exclusion of private contractors for the work. I believe, and I think it is generally believed, that some of this work of construction should be let out, so that others should know how to build ships if there should be a sudden demand for an increased output, but the bulk of the work can best be done in the navy yards."

Admiral Coghlan says in conclusion: "It must be borne in mind that there is a constant need of additions to the fighting-ships already in existence. The United States Navy at the present time is hardly half as strong as it should be. It looks much more formidable on paper than it really is, as many of the vessels which make a good showing on paper are already obsolete for the modern fighting-line. The fighting-unit of the future will be of vast size and strength. The auxiliaries of smaller size will be maintained in about the same proportion as at present. The latest type of battleship is able to go a much greater distance, and at higher speed, than the old. The Oregon is already out of date on that account. Not only do the newer vessels have greater fuel capacity, they actually have less weight in proportion to their size. The new 12-inch rifle, which has superseded the heavier 13-inch gun, has a greater penetration with less weight, and the armor plates have kept pace with the improvements in guns. The armor belt calculated to defend a ship from the new rifles is about one-third less in weight than the cumbersome, old-fashioned armor plate. Of course, the older vessels can be modernized after a fashion, just as the old guns are being equipped with the new sighting apparatus, but if the Navy is to retain its efficiency there must be a long period of active construction of newest model ships."

COURT-MARTIAL OF CAPTAIN SWIFT, U.S.N.

The proceedings of the G.C.M., which convened at Norfolk, Va., for the trial of Capt. William Swift, U.S.N., and such other officers as might be ordered before it, were made public by the Navy Department on April 2.

Captain Swift was charged with: (1.) Through inattention and negligence suffering a vessel of the Navy to be run upon a shoal and (2.) Neglect of duty; the specifications alleging that, being in command of the U.S.S. Connecticut, en route from Hampton Roads, Va., to Target Bay, Culbreth, P.R., he failed to exercise proper care and attention in piloting said ship while approaching the channel between Culbreth Reef and Grampus Shoals, near Culbreth, Island of Porto Rico, in consequence of which the Connecticut was run upon a shoal at about three p.m. on Jan. 13, 1907.

The court found all specifications proved and the accused of both charges guilty, and sentenced him "to be suspended from duty for a period of one year on one-half sea pay and to lose five numbers in his grade."

The following recommendation to clemency was spread upon the record:

"In view of the long service of the accused, his excellent and honorable record, and his previous exceptionally valuable services to the Government, the members of the court unanimously recommend him to the clemency of the revising power."

The Navy Department, after carefully considering the record in this case, holds that the accused was fairly tried by a competent and impartial court, whose findings are fully sustained by the evidence.

It considers that the good of the Service requires the captain of every war vessel to be held to very strict responsibility for the safety of the ship and its officers and men. It is satisfied, from the record, that the accused failed to discharge himself of that responsibility, and it regards an adequate, not excessive, punishment as imperatively demanded in the case.

The proceedings, findings and sentence are approved, but, in view of the unanimous recommendation of the court to clemency, period of suspension is reduced to nine months and the loss of numbers to three.

MILITARY ACADEMY CLUB.

Accompanied by a fine likeness of Lieut. Col. Robert L. Howze, Commandant of Cadets at the Military Academy, the New York Tribune says:

With the beginning of the new year the first, or senior, class at the U.S. Military Academy was treated to an innovation in the form of a club of its own. A large room in the academic building has been fitted up as a comfortable reading, writing and recreation room for the exclusive use of the men of the first class.

For many years it has been the desire of the authorities to differentiate this class from the rest of the corps and at the same time to adhere to the disciplinary requirements of the Academy. The problem has been of particular interest to the present commandant of cadets, Col. Robert L. Howze, and he has undertaken its solution in part by the establishment of this club.

The working hours of the cadet begin at 7:15 a.m., at which time he has put his room in order, has had his breakfast and is ready for study and recitation. From that hour until ten p.m. his time is occupied with official duties, with the exception of about an hour and a half, divided into two or three periods. With the exception of these periods he is required to remain in his room preparing himself for recitation.

The radical feature of the new club is the privilege accorded the men of the first class of visiting it whenever they may choose in the study hours. They are permitted to spend as much time in the club as they may desire and to employ that time as they see fit. No restrictions are placed on them in this respect, except that the existing standards of academic requirements will not be lowered. The conduct of the club will be regulated by a board of governors from among the cadets under certain club rules framed much after the by-laws of the average club.

In addressing the members of the first class on the occasion of the opening of the club, Colonel Howze said to them:

"You are men now, and are about to be thrown with men in all kinds of positions, and we want you to get into the habits of men as far as the limited opportunities here will permit. We want you by your personal practices to become familiar enough with those habits that

when you meet men outside, no matter where, you can conduct yourselves with proper self-reliance and savoir faire. We want you to be ready to enter fully upon the responsibilities and obligations of man's estate.

"Greater privileges carry with them greater responsibilities, and it is important that you learn this lesson well."

"This idea is a radical departure from the disciplinary policy of the Military Academy in so far as you cadets of the first class are concerned. To a large extent your time now becomes your own, to be disposed of as you may choose. With the privileges accorded you in connection with this club, you have at once a distinct and dignified status, in many respects identical with that which you will enjoy after graduation. In other words, you have assumed to a considerable extent the prerogative of regulating the minor details of your own lives. Upon you, as the first cadets to enjoy these privileges, devolves the duty and responsibility of demonstrating that this prerogative has not been injudiciously extended."

The club itself is handsomely furnished with pool and billiard tables, writing tables and the many other accessories which go to make a club attractive to a man.

HEROISM ON THE JENA.

Speaking of the frightful disaster on the French battleship Jena at Toulon, the Broad Arrow tells the following tragic story:

"The conduct of Sub-Lieutenant Roux of the Jena during the catastrophe at Toulon is an example of bravery never to be forgotten. He at once saw that the only hope of saving the battleship, which was in drydock at the time of the explosion, was to let the water in through the sluice-gates so as to extinguish the fire on board the Jena. Getting hold of the keys, Roux rushed on to the footwalk of the sluice-gates, and in the midst of a hail of exploding shells and flying iron, endeavored to work the machinery for opening the gates. A shell cut off both his legs at the knees, a flying ironplate severed the thighs from the rest of his brave body, his chest and head fell into the dock, down the side of which a deep red stain shows where this hero's remains fell in the execution of his duty! As Admiral Touchard said, it was the blood of a true sailor that marked those stones!"

"As Sub-Lieutenant Roux's efforts were in vain, Admiral Marquis decided to try another expedient. He gave orders that the Patrie, which was in Toulon harbor, should fire a shot from one of her 12-inch guns at the sluice-gate to let in the water. In the dock next to that in which the Jena was strutted up, almost in line with her and the Patrie, lay another battleship, the Suffren. The danger was that the monster projectile from the Patrie might ricochet on to her or even hit her full astern. It was curious to see the officers of the Suffren, on her quarter-deck, watching the shot fired from the Patrie's heavy gun, which, striking the batardieu, or gate, in the center, ricocheted, carrying away the stern-walk of the Suffren, and fell into a bastion of the fortifications hundreds of yards to the rear, bringing down great masses of masonry. The water, rushing in by the huge gap in the woodwork, filled the dock, and gradually extinguishing the fire on board the Jena, saved the forepart of the vessel and covered the calcined bodies afloat. All these are technical details showing coolness, practical common-sense, and good shooting. But the mutilated fragments of Roux's body, falling bit by bit into the dock, are something more than mere mangled human remains. They are the dye of the red in the Tricolor that floats to the wind to tell the world how the sons of France give their lives for their country."

M. Charles Bos, reporter on the French naval estimates for 1906, makes a statement in the Gil Blas concerning the explosion on the battleship Jena which is startling. He says the commander of the Jena asked last November to have the powder examined, and the majority of the French battleships, he adds, are in the same case as the Jena. Hence the urgency of taking precautions. The powder should be immediately sacrificed, but the substitution of new powder for old will cost at least \$5,000,000. M. Bos concludes: "Destiny has willed that the catastrophe should occur in the very battleship whence emanated the most vehement protests apropos of the powder, the projectiles, the telemeters, and the guns. For at least five years each successive commander of this vessel has complained to the Admiralty. The ordnance department has made no reply, has done nothing." M. Bos says that spontaneous combustion is the only possible cause of the explosion. That powder cannot be subjected to a temperature above 86° Fahr. without risk of decomposition. At 95° Fahr. the powder should be examined, and at any higher temperature it should be removed and chemically restored. The naval regulations require that no powder shall be kept on board that is more than six years old, but, according to M. Bos, there are vessels in the French fleet where the powder has not been changed for thirteen years.

According to a news despatch from Toulon, the official naval tribunal's inquiry into the disaster on the battleship Jena has ended. The report rejects the possibility of malice having caused the explosion, and attributes it solely to the powder B.

TO EQUALIZE ARMY PAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

From time to time space is devoted in Service periodicals to the deficiency in Army pay. Why is none devoted to its inequalities? Every officer, if asked what injustice he considers most flagrant in the pay table, would, if he were not a permanent beneficiary in that line, immediately answer, "Mounted pay." It may serve to illustrate what we mean by citing specific cases:

Case 1: A and B are classmates and first lieutenants of more than ten years' service. A, the senior, is in the Coast Artillery; B, the junior, is in the Field Artillery, but has never owned a mount. Both are detailed for a four-years' tour of duty at the Military Academy. By the end of their tour, B, the junior, has drawn \$480 more pay than A.

Case 2: C and D are first lieutenants of more than ten years' service; C in the Infantry and D in the Cavalry. Both are sent to the Philippines. D cannot take a mount from the U.S. if he has one, so during a two-years' tour in the islands the Government supplies him with one and in the meantime he draws about \$300 more pay than C.

Case 3: E and F are captains. E is in the Infantry and F in the Engineer Corps. Assuming that they are captains for fifteen years, F will have drawn in that time over \$4,000 more pay than E, who in the meantime has commanded his company probably in Cuba, Alaska and the Philippines, involving long and expensive moves, and

many hardships for which his ten per cent. for foreign service does not begin to compensate him.

Case 4: G is a captain in the Coast Artillery and H in the Cavalry. Both are brilliant men and their services are in demand as instructors. G serves a four-years' tour at Fort Monroe and another four years at Fort Totten; during the same time H has served two tours at the Military Academy, owning no mount. For their respective services, H of the Cavalry gets about \$2,000 more pay.

Case 5: M is a captain of Field Artillery and N a captain quartermaster. Both are retired after twenty years' service for disability in the line of duty. M's mounted pay stops the moment he retires, with the result that N will, during the remainder of his life, draw \$210 more pay annually; or if they both live twenty-five years will have drawn \$5,250 more money while on the retired list than M, although both retired in the same grade and after the same amount of service.

Case 6: A. M. was retired as a captain of Infantry in 1864 after fifteen years' service. A captain in the Cavalry or the staff retired at the same time would under the present pay table have drawn \$5,800 more pay on the retired list than A. M. up to the time that the Act of 1904 advanced them both to the grade of major and the same pay.

The foregoing cases are selected at random, but they might be multiplied indefinitely. They have been made possible by a construction of R.S. 1261 to the effect that captains and lieutenants, when "mounted," are entitled to receive certain specified extra compensation. The statute, however, says that they must be mounted—not "mounted."

If the increased compensation is needed (and it undoubtedly is) to keep an officer properly provided with a mount, it can only be considered as extra compensation when granted to those who are not mounted, and so we find it used for this purpose in many cases as *additional pay*, where extra duties are required of an officer.

Official reports from time to time bewail the absence of officers from their commands. Would not investigation show the pay table to be one of the principal causes of it? Will officers of the unmounted Service remain with their companies and batteries when it is possible for them to get more pay on detached service; and will officers in the mounted Service remain with their troops or batteries when they can avoid the expense of keeping a mount by seeking a detail? The inequality between the two classes of pay, however, is still greater when we compare unmounted pay with that of the staff, who are practically never mounted. No one can be criticized for taking advantage of that which the law permits him—the difficulty lies with either the law or its construction.

In view of the foregoing, will the War Department again give its approval to a bill such as the Dick-Capron bill of the last Congress, which not only proposed to continue these inequitable features of the pay table, but also to increase them by adding a flat increase of twenty per cent? Better that inequalities should continue than that anybody's pay be decreased, but if an increase is to be granted, can it not be an equitable one? History teaches us that when Army pay is fixed, it is fixed for a generation—are these injustices to be continued for another generation as they have been since 1870? The question is a vital one to the Coast Artillery, whose duties are the most technical of the line, and the Infantry, upon whom the burdens of foreign service are pressing with increasing severity.

I. L. HUNT.

West Point, N.Y., March 31, 1907.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The U.S. submarines Tarantula and Viper were launched at Quincy, Mass., March 30, from the yards of the Fore River Shipbuilding Company, and are the last of four submarines that the Electric Boat Company has built there for the Government. The Tarantula and Viper are each eighty feet long and thirteen feet in beam. Each will carry a crew of ten men. The contract calls for a speed of ten knots an hour on the surface and eight and one-half knots when submerged. The Viper was launched at eleven a.m. sharp and was named by Mrs. Lawrence Y. Spear, wife of the vice-president of the Electric Boat Company, the plant of this company being situated inside the yards of the Fore River Company. At 11:16 a.m. the Tarantula was launched. She was given her name by Mrs. Radford, wife of Asst. Naval Constr. George S. Radford, U.S.N., and a daughter of Rear Admiral A. H. McCormick, U.S.N., retired. The champagne bottles which held the christening fluid were suspended above the decks of the boats. A cord which ran from the boats to the launching stand released a trigger-like arrangement when pulled, and the bottles fell to the steel decks with a crack that completely smashed them and allowed the champagne to run down both sides of the bows in long, frothy streams. Among the officers of the Navy present were: Naval Constr. R. M. Watt, Ensign John F. Daniels, Lieut. E. R. Pollock, Commander Roger Welles, U.S.N.; Comdr. John L. Gow, U.S.N. The vessels are capable of sailing at a depth of twenty-five feet while still taking observations on the surface by means of their periscopes. They can be submerged to a depth of 200 feet. They combine the latest improvements there are in boats of this type. For the purpose of ejecting water in case of collision they are provided with three systems of water ejectors, air pumps, power pumps and hand pumps. As these boats, like others of the Holland type, are lighter than the water they displace, their tendency is always to return to the surface, and if the diving apparatus should fail the mere stopping of the propellers will bring them to the surface. If the entire crew of one of these boats should suddenly be rendered unconscious from some cause while the boats were diving the boats would save themselves by a simple and reliable automatic device, which is a secret of the inventors, and has been tried several times with great success. So completely equipped are these boats with every device for preserving life within the hulls that the crews who go down in the sister ships, the Cuttlefish and Octopus, nearly every day, say they feel just as safe at the bottom of the harbor as they do when they are on top of earth. It will be something like a month, it is estimated, before the newly-launched submarines are ready for commission.

The Maine, Missouri, Kearsarge, Alabama, Illinois and Kentucky, according to a correspondent of the New York Herald, writing from Cape Cruz, Cuba, March 27, have practically finished their record target practice. The Missouri, according to the correspondent, has beaten the best record made on the Asiatic Station this year. The Herald correspondent also says: "The Kentucky has a very high record, but has not yet finished her turret fire, so it cannot now be told which ship of the Atlantic Fleet has done the best, but the Missouri and the Kentucky may safely be counted upon as being at or near the top. Both of them have for years done consistent good shooting, and

in the fleet both are regarded as meritorious ships that have been so near trophy winners year after year that all hands would be glad to see one of them win it this year. Admiral Evans expects to sail from Guantanamo Bay for Hampton Roads about April 10, with the Maine, Missouri, Alabama, Illinois, Kentucky, Kearsarge, Ohio, Iowa and Indiana, and the destroyers Whipple, Hall, Truxtun, Worden and Macdonough. The new battleships Virginia, New Jersey, Georgia, Rhode Island and Louisiana may not have finished all their target practice in time to sail by that date, and it has not been decided whether they will be left at Cape Cruz a week or so later, and thus have a chance to finish their preliminary and record practices. They could do both and arrive at Hampton Roads by the first week in May, and doubtless many of the foreign ships will not arrive before that."

Young Italians available for the navy are called out for service when they reach the age of twenty. The 1st of October of each year the port captains publish the order regarding the formation of the class, as well as the list of young men liable for service under the recruiting regulations. Youths on that list who are prevented by legitimate motives from appearing before the recruiting board at the time intimated may do so up to the 30th of September of the year following that on which the order for the calling out of their class was published.

Towing two heavy sailing boats, one at her side and the other astern, the submarine cruiser Lake entered Narragansett Bay on the 30th ultimo to prepare for the Government submarine trials which take place there the last of this month. The Lake traveled from Bridgeport under her own power and made excellent time to Newport in spite of her heavy charges—a 200-ton schooner and a large sloop—which will be used as auxiliary boats, quarters for the Lake's crew, etc., during the tests. Those who saw the submarine enter the harbor and come to anchor off one of the prominent wharfs say that she proceeded at remarkable speed, although in a sea-way and with bulky tows, and gave evidence of being a powerful boat.

The Navy Department has again taken custody of Harry Burke, the sailor on the armored cruiser Tennessee who is charged with having shot and killed James Douglas on Feb. 5 last while the ship was at the League Island Navy Yard. Burke was a prisoner charged with scandalous conduct and killed Douglas, it is alleged, while the latter was endeavoring to search him for concealed weapons. In this case Burke was turned over to the Philadelphia authorities, but they having declined the responsibility, the Navy Department has ordered Burke to be tried by court-martial at League Island on a charge of manslaughter.

Capt. Hugo Osterhaus, U.S.N., has been assigned to command the Connecticut, succeeding Capt. William Swift, relieved as a result of the G.C.M. in his case. Captain Osterhaus has been on duty in Washington as a member of the Board on Inspection and Survey. He left Washington, April 3, for Hampton Roads and will assume command at once. The Connecticut will remain in Hampton Roads to participate in the naval ceremonies attending the opening of the Jamestown Exposition, and will then be sent to a navy yard for repairs about the middle of May next.

Lieut. E. F. Eckhardt and Chief Btsn. John Mahoney left Norfolk, Va., April 1, for Key West, Fla., for the purpose of taking to Norfolk the naval tug Hercules, which was sent to the Pensacola Navy Yard after the wrecking of that station by hurricane last fall, for the purpose of assisting in putting things to rights there. The tug was afterwards sent to Key West, where she has been in service.

The Naval Bureau of Ordnance has awarded contracts for target shell as follows: Ten thousand 3-inch .50 caliber target shell to the U.S. Rapid Fire Gun & Power Co., at \$1.695 each; 3,000 5-inch 50-lb. target shell with closed-in base, to the E. W. Bliss Co., at \$7 each; 2,000 6-inch target shell to the American & British Mfg. Co., at \$12.97 each; 2,500 6-inch target shell to the American & British Mfg. Co., at \$11.87 each; 500 6-inch target shell to the Fifth-Sterling Steel Co., at \$12 each; 400 8-inch target shell to the Fifth-Sterling Steel Co., at \$29 each; 1,600 8-inch target shell to the Fifth-Sterling Steel Co., at \$29 each; 1,000 12-inch target shell to the Fifth-Sterling Steel Co., at \$75 each.

A St. Johns despatch of April 4 says: "Capt. Robert Bartlett, of this city, who was master of Comdr. Robert E. Peary's Arctic steamer Roosevelt in the farthest north expedition, sailed to-day for New York, where he will refit the vessel for the explorer's Arctic cruise next summer. Captain Bartlett will again be in command of the Roosevelt, and his crew will consist entirely of young Newfoundland fishermen, who are members of the colonial naval reserve. These men have been trained on board British warships. Captain Bartlett thinks that they will be a great aid to Peary in the attempt to reach the North Pole. The men are of perfect physique and are accustomed to the hardships of a cold climate."

THE NAVY.

Secretary of the Navy—Victor H. Metcalf.

Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Truman H. Newberry.

Commandant, U.S.M.C.—Brig. Gen. George F. Elliott.

VESSELS OF U. S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

ATLANTIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, Commander-in-Chief.

First Squadron.

First Division.

MAINE, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Evans). Capt. Nathan E. Niles. At the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
MISSOURI, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Edwin C. Pendleton. At the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
CONNECTICUT, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Hugo Osterhaus. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail to Fort Monroe, Va.
LOUISIANA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Albert R. Couden. At the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
YANKEE (tender). Lieut. Walter R. Gherard. At the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

Second Division.

Rear Admiral Charles M. Thomas, Commander.
Send mail for ships of this Division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
VIRGINIA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Thomas.) Capt. Seaton Schroeder. At the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.
GEORGIA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Richard G. Davenport. At the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.
NEW JERSEY, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. William W. Kim-

ball. At the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.
RHODE ISLAND, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Charles G. Bowman. At the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

Second Squadron.

Rear Admiral Charles H. Davis, Commander.

Third Division.

Send mail for ships of this Division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
ALABAMA, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Davis.) Capt. Samuel P. Comly. At the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.
ILLINOIS, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns. Capt. Gottfried Blockinger. At the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.
KENTUCKY, 1st C.B.S., 22 guns. Capt. Edward B. Barry. At the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.
KEARSARGE, 1st C.B.S., 22 guns. Capt. Herbert Winslow. At the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

Fourth Division.

Rear Admiral William H. Emory, Commander.

Send mail for ships of this Division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
OHIO, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Emory.) Capt. Lewis C. Heilner. At the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.
INDIANA, 1st C.B.S., 16 guns. Capt. Dennis H. Mahan. At the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.
IOWA, 1st C.B.S., 16 guns. Capt. Henry McCrea. At the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

Third Squadron.

Fifth Division.

TENNESSEE, A.C., 20 guns. Capt. Albert G. Berry. At the naval station, League Island, Pa. Address there.
WASHINGTON, A.C., 20 guns. Capt. James D. Adams. At the naval station, League Island, Pa. Address there.
ST. LOUIS, P.C., 14 guns. Comdr. Nathaniel B. Usher. At the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

Sixth Division.

DENVER, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. John C. Colwell. At the naval station, League Island, Pa. Address there.
DES MOINES, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Abraham E. Culver. At Santiago de Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
CLEVELAND, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. John T. Newton. At the naval station, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
TAOUMA, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Benjamin Tappan. At the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

Fourth Squadron.

Seventh Division.

Send mail for ships of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
DIXIE, C.G., 8 guns. Comdr. Moses L. Wood. At Cienfuegos, Cuba.
DUBUQUE, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Thomas S. Rogers. At Puerto Plata, Santo Domingo.
MARIETTA, G., 6 guns. Comdr. William F. Fullam. Cruising off the coast of Central America.
PADUCAH, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Albert G. Winterhalter. Cruising off the coast of Central America.

Eighth Division.

PRAIRIE, C.C., 13 guns. Comdr. Herbert O. Dunn. At Santiago de Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
SCORPION, C.G., 6 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Frank W. Kellogg. Arrived April 4 at Sanchez, Santo Domingo. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

Second Torpedo Flotilla.

Lieut. Comdr. Edwin A. Anderson, Flotilla Commander.

Send mail for flotilla (except Hopkins), in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
HOPKINS (destroyer). Lieut. Alfred G. Howe. At the naval station, Key West, Fla. Address there.
WHIPPLE (destroyer). Lieut. Edward Woods. At the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.
TRUXTUN (destroyer). Lieut. John V. Babcock. At the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.
WORDEN (destroyer). Lieut. Victor S. Houston. Arrived April 3 at the naval station, Key West, Fla.
HULL (destroyer). Lieut. Thomas C. Hart. At the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.
MACDONOUGH (destroyer). Lieut. Frederick Hellweg. At the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

Third Torpedo Flotilla.

Lieut. Willis McDowell, Commander.

Send mail for flotilla to the naval station, Port Royal, S.C.
STRINGHAM, T.B. Lieut. Willis McDowell. Arrived April 5 at the naval station, Port Royal, S.C.
WILKES, T.B. Lieut. Alfred W. Johnson. Arrived April 2 at Mayport, Fla.
BLAKELEY, T.B. Lieut. Charles E. Courtney. Arrived April 2 at Mayport, Fla.
DELONG, T.B. Lieut. William S. Miller. Arrived April 2 at Mayport, Fla.
STOCKTON, T.B. Lieut. James H. Tomb. Arrived April 2 at Mayport, Fla.

PACIFIC SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral William T. Swinburne, Commander-in-Chief. Address of squadron is in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

First Squadron.

First Division.

CHARLESTON, P.C., 14 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Swinburne). Comdr. Cameron McK. Winslow. At Magdalena Bay, Mexico.
CHICAGO, P.C., 18 guns. Comdr. Robert M. Doyle. Arrived April 3 at Amapala, Honduras.
MILWAUKEE, P.C., 14 guns. Comdr. Charles A. Gove. Sailed April 2 from Magdalena Bay for San Francisco.
YORKTOWN, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Richard T. Mulligan. At Magdalena Bay, Mexico.

Second Division.

BOSTON, P.C., 8 guns. Comdr. DeWitt Coffman. Sailed April 3 from Magdalena Bay for Acapulco, San Salvador.
PRINCETON (composite gunboat), 6 guns. Comdr. Arthur W. Dodd. Arrived April 3 at Amapala, Honduras.

Fourth Torpedo Flotilla.

PAUL JONES (destroyer). Lieut. Edgar B. Larimer. At Magdalena Bay, Mexico.
PREBLE (destroyer). Lieut. Frederick N. Freeman. At Magdalena Bay, Mexico.

Squadron Auxiliary.

SATURN (collier), merchant complement. Joseph Newell, master. At San Diego, Cal.

UNITED STATES ASIATIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral James H. Dayton, Commander-in-Chief.

Send mail in care of the Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.

First Squadron.

First Division.

WEST VIRGINIA, A.C., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Dayton.) Capt. John B. Milton. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
COLORADO, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Sidney A. Staunton. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
MARYLAND, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Chauncey Thomas. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
PENNSYLVANIA, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Aaron Ward. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

Second Division.

CHATTANOOGA, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Roy C. Smith. At Shanghai, China.
CINCINNATI, P.C., 11 guns. Comdr. John G. Quimby. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
GALVESTON, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. James M. Helm. Arrived April 2 at Yokohama, Japan.

RALEIGH, P.C., 11 guns. Comdr. George H. Peters. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

Second Squadron.

Third Division.

CONCORD, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Clifford J. Boush. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
HELENA, G., 8 guns. Comdr. James C. Gilmore. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
WILMINGTON, G., 8 guns. Comdr. William L. Rodgers. Arrived April 1 at Chefoo, China.

Fourth Division.

CALLAO, G., 1 gun. Lieut. Guy Whitlock. At Canton, China.
ELCANO, G., 4 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Joseph L. Jayne. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
QUIROS, 2 guns. Lieut. Harlan P. Perrill. Cruising on the Yang-tse river, China.
VILLALOBOS, G., 2 guns. Lieut. Adolphus Andrews. Cruising on the Yang-tse river, China.

Coast Defense.

MONADNOCK, M., 6 guns. Lieut. Comdr. John F. Luby. In reserve at the naval station, Subig Bay, P.I.
MONTEREY, M., 4 guns. In ordinary, at the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

First Torpedo Flotilla.

Lieut. Frank R. McCrary, commander.

CHAUNCEY (destroyer). Lieut. Frank R. McCrary. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
BARRY (destroyer). Ensign David Lyons. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
BAINBRIDGE (destroyer). In reserve at the naval station, Cavite, P.I. Send mail direct to Cavite, P.I.
DALE, T.B.D., 2 tubes. In reserve at the naval station, Cavite, P.I. Send mail direct to Cavite, P.I.
DECATUR (destroyer). In reserve at the naval station, Cavite, P.I. Send mail direct to Cavite, P.I.

Philippine Squadron.

RAINBOW, 6 guns. Comdr. Ben W. Hodges. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
ARAYAT, G., 2 guns. Ensign George V. Stewart. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
PAMPANGA, G., 4 guns. Midshipman William O. Spears. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
PANAY, G., 5 guns. Ensign Chester W. Nimitz. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
PARAGUA, G., 1 gun. Ensign Joseph V. Ogan. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

Fleet Auxiliaries.

ALEXANDER (collier), merchant complement. Thomas Adamson, master. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
IRIS (collier), merchant complement. A. M. Whitton, master. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
NANSHAN (collier), merchant complement. Isaac Carver, master. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
POMPEY (collier), merchant complement. James Smith, master. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE OR UNASSIGNED.

ABAREND (collier), merchant complement. Joseph T. Rodgers, master. At Hampton Roads, Va.
AJAX (collier), merchant complement. Joseph S. Hutchinson, master. At the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.
ANNAPOLIS, G., 6 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Lewis J. Clark. At the naval yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there. Will be sent to the naval station, Tutuila, Samoa, to replace the Adams as station ship.
ARETHUSA (water ship), merchant complement. W. S. Seecombe, master. At the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.
ARKANSAS, M., 6 guns. Comdr. Bradley A. Fiske. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.
ATLANTA (barracks for torpedo men). Lieut. Irvin V. Gillette. At the naval yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
BALTIMORE, P.C., 12 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Clarence M. Stone. At Naples, Italy. Following is itinerary of the ship en route home: Leave April 1 from Naples; arrive Gibraltar; leave April 9; arrive League Island April 24. Upon the vessel's arrival at League Island she will be placed out of commission. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city, while the Baltimore is en route home.
BOXER (training brig). At the Training Station, Newport, R.I. Address there.
BROOKLYN, A.C., 20 guns. Capt. Arthur P. Nazro. In reserve at the naval yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.
BRUTUS (collier), merchant complement. E. W. Hendricks, master. At the naval yard, Norfolk, Va.
BUFFALO (transport), 6 guns. Comdr. Charles F. Pond. At Sausalito, Cal. Address there.
CAESAR (collier), merchant complement. Richard J. Easton, master. At Hampton Roads, Va.
COLUMBIA, P.C., 11 guns. Comdr. Frank E. Beatty. At Havana, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., Tampa, Fla.
DOLPHIN (despatch boat), 2 guns. Lieut. William K. Giss. Arrived April 5 at the naval yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

EAGLE, C.G., 2 guns. Lieut. Comdr. George R. Marvell. Engaged in surveying duty off Cape Cruz, Cuba. Send mail in care of the P.M., N.Y. city.

FLORIDA, M., 6 guns. Comdr. Washington I. Chambers. At the naval yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

GLACIER (supply ship). Comdr. Frank M. Bennett. Sailed April 1 from the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for the naval yard, New York. Address there.

HANNIBAL (collier), merchant complement. Albert B. Randall, master. At the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

HARTFORD, G., 9 guns. Comdr. Ten Eyck D. W. Veeder. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

HIST, G. At the training station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

IROQUOIS (tug). Lieut. Comdr. James F. Carter. At the naval yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

KANSAS, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Charles E. Vreeland. Ordered to command. Ordered placed in commission at the naval yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.

LEBANON (collier), merchant complement. Jeremiah Merithew, master. At the naval yard, Norfolk, Va.

LEONIDAS (collier), merchant complement. George Worley, master. At the naval yard, Portsmouth, N.H.

MARCELLUS (collier), merchant complement. F. N. LeCain, master. At the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

MAYFLOWER (despatch boat) 6 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Andrew T. Long. Sailed April 3 from Colon for Havana. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city. Secretary Taft is on board.

MINNESOTA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. John Hubbard. At the naval yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

NERO (collier), merchant complement. Henry T. Meriwether, master. At the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

NEVADA, M., 6 guns. Comdr. Alfred Reynolds. In reserve. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

PEORIA. Btsn. Walter J. Worlman. At the naval station, Culebra, Virgin Islands. Send mail in care P.M., N.Y. city.

POTOMAC (tug). Lieut. Comdr. Charles F. Hughes. Arrived April 2 at Baltimore, Md. Send mail to naval yard, Norfolk, Va.

RESTLESS (tender to Franklin). Btsn. John Winn. At the naval yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

STERLING (collier), merchant complement. Gustav E. Peterson, master. At the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

SYLPH, C.G. Lieut. Roscoe C. Bulmer. At the naval yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

TEXAS, 2d C.B.S., 8 guns. Comdr. George R. Clark. At the naval yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there. In reserve.

VERMONT, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Levi C. Beriolette. Capt. William P. Potter ordered to command. At the naval yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

WASP, C.G., 2 guns. Chief Btsn. John S. Croghan. Arrived April 4 at Greenville, Miss.

WOLVERINE, C., 6 guns. Comdr. Henry Morrell. At Erie, Pa. Address there.

FIRST SUBMARINE FLOTILLA.

Lieut. Charles P. Nelson, Commander.

Send mail to the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.
PORPOISE. Lieut. Charles P. Nelson. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

SHARK. Lieut. Lloyd S. Shapley. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.
PLUNGER. Lieut. Guy W. Castle. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.
NINA (tender). Chief Bten. Stephen McCarthy. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

TORPEDO FLOTILLA IN RESERVE.

In commission in command of Lieut. Irvin V. Gillis.
 At Norfolk Navy Yard—Torpedoboats Ericsson, Foote, Mackenzie, Bagley, Barney, Biddle, Cushing, Dupont, Gwin, Somers, Bailey, Nicholson, Tingey, Thornton, Shubrick, O'Brien, Porter, Winslow, Rodgers and Manly; destroyer Stewart, and the submarines Adder, Holland and Moecasian.

TORPEDO VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE.

DAVIS (torpedoboot). At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
FARREAGUT (torpedoboot). At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
FOX (torpedoboot). At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
MORRIS (torpedoboot). Lieut. Samuel B. Thomas. At the naval station, Key West, Fla. Address there.
STILETTO (torpedoboot). At the torpedo station, Newport, R.I. Address there.
VESUVIUS (torpedo practice ship). Lieut. Joseph R. De-frees. At the naval station, Key West, Fla. Address there.

FISH COMMISSION STEAMERS.

ALBATROSS. Lieut. Arthur J. Hepburn. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
FISH HAWK. Bten. William Martin. At Welaka, Fla. Address there.

STATE NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIPS.

ENTERPRISE (Massachusetts Nautical School Ship). Comdr. William F. Low, retired. Address care of the State House, Boston, Mass.
SARATOGA (Pennsylvania Nautical School Ship). Comdr. C. N. Atwater, retired. Send mail to 16 North Delaware avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.
ST. MARY'S (New York Nautical School Ship). Comdr. Gustavus C. Hannus, retired. At her dock, foot of East Twenty-fourth street, N.Y. city.

TUGS.

Accomac, Pensacola, Fla.; Active, San Francisco, Cal.; Alice, Norfolk, Va.; Apache, N.Y.; Chickasaw, N.Y.; Choctaw, Washington; Fortune, Mare Island, Cal.; Hercules, Pensacola, Fla.; Iwona, Boston, Mass.; Massasoit, Key West, Fla.; Mohawk, Norfolk, Va.; Modoc, League Island, Pa.; Narketa, New York; Nezinecot, Portsmouth, N.H.; Osceola, Guantanamo, Cuba; Pawnee, Newport, R.I.; Pawtucket, Puget Sound, Wash.; Penacook, Guantanamo, Cuba; Pentucket, New York; Piscataqua, Cavite, P.I.; Pontiac, New York; Powhatan, New York; Ripido, Cavite, P.I.; Rocket, Norfolk, Va.; Samoset, League Island, Pa.; Sebago, Charleston, S.C.; Sioux, Portsmouth, N.H.; Sotomomo, Mare Island, Cal.; Standish, Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.; Tecumseh, Washington, D.C.; Traffic, New York; Triton, Washington, D.C.; Unadilla, Mare Island, Cal.; Uncas, Guantanamo, Cuba; Vigilant, San Francisco, Cal.; Walan, Pensacola, Fla.; Wabnet, Norfolk, Va.; Wompatuck, Cavite, P.I.

VESSELS LENT TO NAVAL MILITIA.

Aileen, New York city; Alert, San Francisco, Cal.; Alvarado, New Orleans; Dorchester, Chicago, Ill.; Elfrida, New Haven, Conn.; Gopher, Duluth, Minn.; Essex, Toledo, O.; Granite State, N.Y. city; Hawk, Cleveland, O.; Huntress, Camden, N.J.; Inca, Fall River, Mass.; Isla de Cuba, Baltimore, Md.; Newark, N.Y. city; Oneida, Washington, D.C.; Pinta, San Diego, Cal.; Portsmouth, Hoboken, N.J.; Puritan, Washington, D.C.; Sandoval, Rochester, N.Y.; Shearwater, Philadelphia, Pa.; Stranger, New Orleans, La.; Yantic, Detroit, Mich.

RECEIVING AND STATION SHIPS.

ADAMS, C. 6 guns (station ship). Comdr. Charles B. T. Moore. At the naval station, Tutuila, Samoa. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal. The Adams will be replaced as station ship by the Annapolis. The Adams will then proceed home under command of Lieut. Comdr. Lewis J. Clark to the navy yard, New York, via the Suez Canal.
ALLIANCE, sails, 4 guns (station and storeship). Lieut. Comdr. George R. Salisbury. At the naval station, Culebra, Virginia Islands. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
AMPHITRITE, M. 6 guns (station ship). Lieut. Comdr. Albert A. Ackerman. At the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
CONSTELLATION (stationary trainingship). Capt. Frank E. Sawyer. At the training station, Newport, R.I. Address there.
FRANKLIN, R.S. Comdr. Walter C. Cowles. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
HANCOCK (transport, receivingship). Capt. William H. Reeder. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
INDEPENDENCE, R.S. Capt. Giles B. Harber. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
LANCASTER, C. 8 guns, R.S. Capt. James M. Miller. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.
MOHICAN, C. 6 guns (stationship). Lieut. Comdr. John F. Luby. At the naval station, Subig Bay, P.I. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.
MONONGAHELA (storeship), 6 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Albert A. Ackerman. At the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
PENSACOLA, R.S. Capt. James H. Bull. At the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.
PHILADELPHIA, P.C. (receivingship). Comdr. Francis H. Sherman. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Address there.
REINA MERCEDES (auxiliary to the Constellation). At the training station, Newport, R.I.
RICHMOND (auxiliary to Franklin). At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
SOUTHERY (prison ship). Chief Bten. William L. Hill. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.
SUPPLY (station ship), 6 guns. Comdr. Templin M. Potts. At the naval station, Guam. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.
WABASH, R.S. Capt. John M. Hawley. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

LIST OF VESSELS OUT OF COMMISSION.

Albany, at Puget Sound.
 Bennington, at Mare Isl., Cal.
 Calamianes, at Cavite.
 Castine, at Portsmouth, N.H.
 Celtic, at Boston, Mass.
 Constitution, at Boston.
 Craven, at Newport.
 Culpeper, at New York.
 Dahlgren, at Newport.
 Detroit, at Boston.
 Don Juan de Austria, at Portsmouth, N.H.
 Eagle, at Norfolk.
 Frolic, at Cavite.
 General Alava, at Cavite.
 Gloucester, at Pensacola.
 Goldsborough, at Puget Sound.
 Grampus, Mare Island, Cal.
 Hornet, at Norfolk.
 Isla de Luzon, at Pensacola.
 Justin, at Cavite.
 Katsuhira, at League Isl.
 Lawrence, at League Island.
 Lawton, at Mare Island.
 Legate, at Cavite.
 McKee, at Newport.
 Machias, at Pensacola.
 Manilla, at Mare Island, Cal.
 Marblehead, at Mare Island.
 Marbles, at Cavite.
 Massachusetts, at New York.
 Minneapolis, at League Isl.
 Monterey, at Cavite.
 Montgomery, at League Isl.
 Nashville, at Boston.
 New Orleans, at Mare Isl.
 Newport, at Portsmouth, N.H.
 New York, at Boston.
 Nipsic, at Puget Sound.
 Olympia, at Norfolk.
 Oregon, at Puget Sound.
 Panther, at League Island.
 Petrel, at Mare Island.
 Perry, at Mare Island.
 Pike, Mare Island, Cal.
 Ranger, at Cavite.
 Relief, at Mare Island.
 Rowan, at Puget Sound.
 Samar, at Cavite.
 San Francisco, at Norfolk.
 Severn, at Annapolis.
 Siren, at Norfolk.
 Solace, at Mare Island.
 Sylvia, at Norfolk.
 Talbot, at Annapolis.
 Terror, at League Island.
 Topeka, at Portsmouth, N.H.
 Vicksburg, at Mare Island.
 Vixen, at Pensacola.
 Wheeling, at Puget Sound.
 Wisconsin, at Puget Sound.
 Wyoming, at Mare Island.

Miantonomoh, at Norfolk.
 Mindoro, at Cavite.

Key to abbreviations: 1st C.B.S., first-class battleship; 2d C.B.S., second-class battleship; A.C., armored cruiser; P.C., protected cruiser; C.C., converted cruiser; M., monitor; U.P.C., unprotected cruiser; C., cruiser; G., gunboat; and C.G., converted gunboat; T.B., torpedoboot.

DEATHS AMONG NAVY ENLISTED MEN.

Arthur William Carlson, apprentice seaman, died March 27, 1907, while attached to the U.S.S. Franklin.
 Frederick John George, chief commissary steward, died March 24, 1907, while an inmate of the naval hospital, Puget Sound, Wash.
 Jeremiah McCarthy, chief boatswain's mate, died March 28, 1907, while attached to the U.S.S. Colorado.
 Fred W. Hehlhop, carpenter, U.S. Navy, died Feb. 17, 1907, while attached to the U.S.S. Raleigh.
 Stanley Woods, lieutenant, U.S. Navy, died Feb. 22, 1907, while attached to the U.S.S. Baltimore.

S.O. 40, MARCH 5, 1907, NAVY DEPT.

Immediately on receipt of this order on board ships and at navy yard and stations, all mess gear on hand under the Clothing and Small Stores Fund will be transferred to the Equipment Department.
 These transfers will be effected on board ship through ship's department requisitions for Pay Department stores, and at navy yards and stations through the usual procedure involved in making transfer between appropriations.

Such men as may desire to retain as their private property sets of mess gear now in use, drawn from Clothing and Small Stores and charged against them individually, are to be permitted to do so. All such mess gear as may be unclaimed and remain on board, after due notice and full opportunity (to be determined by the commanding officer) has been given to claim them, shall, on receipt of the allowance of mess gear under equipment, be turned in to the equipment officer and by him taken up on his books. In no case shall mess gear owned by individual members of the crew be purchased by the Government.

Requisition will then be submitted for the amount required to bring the mess gear on board up to that allowed. The allowance will be one set for each man, with an annual allowance of twenty per cent. breakage. A set will consist of one knife, one fork, one spoon, one bowl, one cup, and one plate. Stoneware crockery will be furnished all vessels of the first rate. Agate ware will be furnished all other vessels until further orders.
 V. H. METCALF, Secretary.

NAVY GAZETTE.

MARCH 29.—The following named assistant surgeons are detached from duty at the U.S. Naval Medical School, Washington, D.C., on April 3, and are ordered to duty as noted after their names:

E. L. Jones to the U.S. Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Cal., May 20, 1907; A. H. Robnett to the naval station, San Juan, P.R.; A. E. Lee to duty at the U.S. Naval Medical School, Washington, D.C.; A. H. Allen to duty with marines at Camp Columbia, Cuba; W. S. Kuder to the Minnesota; J. P. Haynes to the Virginia; R. C. Ransdell to the Maine; M. H. Ames to the New Jersey; J. B. Kaufman to the Tennessee.

The following acting assistant surgeons are detached from duty at the Naval Medical School, Washington, D.C., and are ordered to duty as noted after their respective names: H. L. Smith to duty at navy recruiting station, Omaha, Neb.; W. G. Steadman to the Navy recruiting station, Providence, R.I.; M. C. Baker to duty at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.; R. I. Longabaugh to the naval hospital, Annapolis, Md.; E. P. Huff to the naval proving ground, Indian Head, Md.; M. Donelson to duty with Navy Recruiting Party No. 3.

Paymr. E. C. Tobey detached duty naval station, Cavite, P.I., etc., to the navy yard, New York, N.Y., special duty general storekeeper's department.

Paymr. P. G. Kennard to U.S. Naval Hospital, New Fort Lyon, Colo., for duty as pay officer, purchasing pay officer, and general storekeeper.

P.A. Paymr. S. E. Barber to the naval station, Cavite, P.I., for duty as general storekeeper.

MARCH 30.—Capt. W. A. Marshall to the navy yard, Boston, Mass., duty captain of the yard.

Comdr. C. F. Pond detached navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., etc., to command Buffalo.

Comdr. W. G. Cutler to the navy yard, Boston, Mass., duty as equipment officer.

Lieut. A. W. Marshall to the navy yard, New York, N.Y., equipment department.

Lieut. C. W. Cole to Denver.

Lieut. J. H. Comfort to Cleveland.

Lieut. J. G. Church detached duty Bureau of Equipment, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., etc., to the navy yard, New York, N.Y., equipment department.

Asst. Surg. J. M. Minter detached duty U.S. Naval Medical School, Washington, D.C., etc., to the naval station, Guam, P.I.

Asst. Surg. I. F. Cohn, T. W. Raison, C. K. Winn, J. O. Downer and H. Butts detached duty U.S. Naval Medical School, Washington, D.C., etc., to the Asiatic Station.

Asst. Surg. J. Flint detached duty U.S. Naval Medical School, Washington, D.C., etc., to the naval hospital, Canacao, P.I.

Act. Asst. Surg. H. I. Dollard detached duty U.S. Naval Medical School, Washington, D.C., etc., to the naval hospital, Newport, R.I.

Btens. G. Oliff and W. Spicer detached duty Constellation; to the naval training station, Newport, R.I.

MARCH 31.—SUNDAY.

APRIL 1.—Lieut. Comdr. E. E. Capehart to the Naval War College, Newport, R.I.

Ensign H. Powell when discharged treatment Naval Medical School Hospital, Washington, D.C., to home and granted three months' sick leave.

Surg. H. E. Odell detached naval hospital, Newport, R.I., etc., to the naval hospital, Washington, D.C., and additional duty in attendance on the course of instruction at the Naval Medical School.

Surg. W. M. Garton detached naval hospital, Washington, D.C.; to home and two weeks' leave, thence to Ohio.

Surg. J. M. Moore detached naval hospital, Norfolk, Va., etc., to the Navy Recruiting station, Minneapolis, Minn.

Passed Asst. Surg. R. W. Plummer detached Navy recruiting station, Chicago, Ill., etc., to duty in attendance on the course of instruction at the Naval Medical School, Washington, D.C.

Passed Asst. Surg. M. W. Baker detached naval hospital, New York, N.Y., etc., to the naval hospital, Portsmouth, N.H.

Passed Asst. Surg. G. F. Freeman detached naval hospital, Portsmouth, N.H., etc., to duty in attendance on the course of instruction at the Naval Medical School, Washington, D.C.

Asst. Surg. N. T. McLean detached navy yard, Boston, Mass., etc., to the Navy recruiting station, Chicago, Ill.

Act. Asst. Surg. J. T. Miller detached Navy recruiting station, Minneapolis, Minn., etc., to duty in attendance on the course of instruction at the Naval Medical School, Washington, D.C.

Paymr. U. G. Ammen detached U.S. Naval Hospital, New Fort Lyon, Colo., and settle accounts.

Bten. J. Davis detached Constellation; to the naval training station, Newport, R.I.

Bten. E. Cartwright detached Isla de Cuba; to Miantonomoh temporarily, and thence to Franklin, navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

Bten. D. White detached Constellation; to the naval training station, Newport, R.I.

Chief Gun. F. T. Applegate detached Denver and granted leave one month.

Gun. G. G. Neumann detached Lancaster, navy yard, League Island, Pa., etc., to Denver.

Chief Carp. M. B. Pollock detached navy yard, New York, N.Y., etc., to Denver.

Chief Carp. F. C. Le Pine detached Denver; to home and wait orders.

Cable from Rear Admiral W. H. Brownson, U.S.N., Commander-in-Chief, U.S. Asiatic Fleet, Kobe, Japan, April 1, 1907.

Lieuts. D. F. Sellers and N. L. Jones detached West Virginia; to home.

Asst. Paymr. H. L. Beach passage in West Virginia to Manila, P.I.

APRIL 2.—Passed Asst. Surg. A. W. Balch detached duty U.S. Naval Medical School, Washington, D.C., etc., April 5, 1907; to the naval hospital, Cavite, P.I., sailing from New York, N.Y., April 20, 1907, stopping en route at London, England, Hamburg, Germany, and other points for special duty.

Passed Asst. Surg. H. M. Tolfree detached duty Connecticut; to the Dolphin.

Passed Asst. Surg. P. E. McDonnold detached duty Dolphin; to the Connecticut.

Gun. C. D. Holland to the navy yard, League Island, Pa., for duty connection fitting out Kansas, and duty on board that vessel when commissioned.

APRIL 3.—Capt. H. Osterhaus detached from the board of inspection and survey, Washington; to command the Connecticut.

Capt. W. Swift detached from the Connecticut; to his home.

Lieut. J. M. Enoch to the navy yard, League Island, for duty in connection with fitting out of the Kansas.

Lieut. R. E. Pope detached from the Connecticut; to the Denver.

Ensign R. B. Strassburger detached from the Connecticut; to the Cleveland.

Gun. L. S. Walker when discharged from treatment naval hospital, New York, N.Y.; to home and granted sick leave for months.

War. Mach. W. T. Robinson detached Denver; to home and wait orders.

Paymr. Clk. G. G. Lansing appointed a paymaster's clerk in the Navy for duty at the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba.

APRIL 4.—Capt. W. H. H. Southerland to additional duty as member of the Board of Inspection and Survey, Washington.

Comdr. J. J. Knapp detached office of Judge Advocate General, and await orders.

Lieut. Comdr. J. F. Hines commissioned a lieutenant commander from July 1, 1906.

Asst. Surg. M. W. Baker detached naval hospital, New York; to naval hospital, Boston, Mass.

Gun. W. Carroll, retired, to report Rear Admiral P. F. Harrington, retired, Norfolk, for duty.

First Lieut. E. B. Cole, U.S.M.C., commissioned from Feb. 22, 1907, to San Francisco, Cal., and report by telegraph to brigadier general commandant.

Cable from Rear Admiral J. H. Dayton, U.S.N., Commander-in-Chief, U.S. Asiatic Fleet, Olongapo, P.I., April 4, 1906.

Midshipman E. B. Sherman detached Cincinnati; to home.

Paymr. Clk. M. D. Stuart detached naval station, Cavite, P.I.; to home.

Paymr. E. C. Tobey detached naval station, Cavite, P.I.; to navy yard, New York.

Second Lieut. A. A. Racicot, U.S.M.C., detached marine barracks, Cavite, P.I.; to naval hospital, Yokohama, for treatment.

Midshipman M. Campbell, jr., detached Rainbow; to naval hospital, Boston, Mass., for treatment.

Midshipman E. Lando to the Colorado.

Lieut. Comdr. J. F. Luby to command Mohican.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

MARCH 30.—Second Lieut. Hermann T. Vulte from headquarters, Marine Corps, to duty at Marine Barracks, navy yard, Washington, D.C.

APRIL 1.—Major Lewis C. Lucas from 1st Brigade Marines, Manila, P.I., to San Francisco, Cal., and report by telegraph to brigadier general commandant.

APRIL 3.—Capt. Frank E. Evans, retired, from Marine Corps recruiting district of Missouri, and report to brigadier general commandant.

Capt. Harold C. Snyder from Marine Barracks, navy yard, Washington, D.C., and to duty in charge recruiting district of Missouri.

Second Lieut. Edward S. Willing, to Annapolis, Md., and report to Superintendent, Naval Academy, and C.O., Marine Barracks, for instruction at School of Application at that station.

Major Dion Williams, U.S.M.C., is relieved from duty in the office of the Chief Engineer officer at Havana, Cuba, and will proceed to Trinidad, Province of Santa Clara, for duty at that station. (March 20, A.C.P.)

In view of exceptional circumstances, leave for two months, with permission to visit the U.S., is granted Capt. Charles H. Lyman, U.S.M.C. (March 25, A.C.P.)

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE ORDERS.

MARCH 29.—Second Asst. Engr. Webb C. Maglathin commissioned a second assistant engineer, to take effect on date of oath.

First Lieut. Randolph Ridgely, jr., granted thirty days' leave.

First Asst. Engr. C. A. Wheeler granted thirty days' leave.

First Lieut. G. L. Carden detached from the Mohawk and placed waiting orders.

MARCH 30.—Constr. J. Q. Walton ordered to proceed to Boston, Mass., on official business.

APRIL 2.—Chief Engr. C. H. Foote directed to report to chairman of medical board at Philadelphia, Pa., for medical survey.

Third Lieut. J. S. Ahern granted twenty-one days' leave.

APRIL 3.—First Lieut. F. S. Van Boskerck, jr., directed to proceed to Trenton, N.J., and inspect chinaware for the Revenue Cutter Service.

APRIL 4.—Chief Engr. H. F. Schoenborn directed to report to Passed Asst. Surg. C. H. Lavinder, U.S.P.H. and M.H. S., chairman of medical board, at Wilmington, N.C., on Monday, April 8, 1907, for medical survey.

Second Asst. Engr. George Elfers granted twenty days' leave to commence April 10.

VESSELS OF THE REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

ALGONQUIN—Capt. J. M. Moore. San Juan, P.R.

APACHE—Capt. J. F. Wild. Baltimore, Md.

ARCATA—Capt. A. J. Henderson. Port Townsend, Wash.

BEAR—Capt. F. Tuttle. At San Francisco, Cal., repairing.

BOUTWELL—1st Lieut. B. M. Chiswell. Newbern, N.C.

CALUMET—Capt. C. C. Fengar in charge. At New York.

CHASE—(practice ship). Capt. W. E. Reynolds. Arundel Cove, Md.

COLFAX—Station ship. Arundel Cove, Md.

DALLAS—Ogdensburg, N.Y. Out of commission for winter.

DEXTER—Capt. J. L. Sill. New London, Conn.

FERRENDEN—Capt. H. Emery. Key West, Fla.

FORWARD—At Baltimore, Md., repairing.

GOLDEN GATE—1st Lieut. F. G. Dodge. San Francisco.

GRESHAM—Capt. K. W. Perry. Boston, Mass.

GUTHRIE—1st Lieut. R. O. Crisp. Baltimore, Md.

HARTLEY—1st Lieut. F. G. Dodge. San Francisco, Cal.

HUDSON—Capt. C. C. Fengar in charge. At New York.

ITASCA—At Newport News, Va. Repairing.

MCCULLOCH—Capt. J. C. Cantwell. San Francisco, Cal.

MACKINAC—Capt. O. C. Hamel. At San Francisco, Cal.

MANHATTAN—Lieut. D. F. A. de Otte. New York.

MANNING—1st Lieut. W. W. Joynes. Honolulu, T.H.

MOHAWK—Capt. B. L. Reed. New York.

MORRILL—Detroit, Mich. Out of commission for winter.

ONONDAGA—Capt. J. C. Moore. Norfolk, Va.

PERRY—Capt. F. M. Dunwoody. At Port Townsend, Wash.

RUSH—Capt. D. J. Ainsworth. Seattle, Wash.

SEMINOLE—Capt. J. H. Quinan. At Wilmington, N.C.

THEFTIS—Capt. O. C. Hamel. At San Francisco, Cal.

TUSCARORA—Milwaukee, Wis. Out of commission for winter.

WINDOM—Capt. P. W. Thompson. At Galveston, Texas.

WINNISTIMMET—1st Lieut. G. M. Daniels. Boston, Mass.

WINONA—Capt. A. P. R. Hanks. At Mobile, Ala.

WISSAHICKON—1st Lieut. E. P. Bertholf. Philadelphia, Pa.

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bird, Army, defeated Brandt, Navy. Score—Navy, 5; Army, 4.
Annapolis vs. Cornell—Dickman, Navy, defeated Howard, Cornell; Burdick, Navy, defeated Fassett, Cornell; Brandt, Navy, defeated Harries, Cornell; Burdick, Navy, defeated Howard, Cornell; Dickman, Navy, defeated Fassett, Cornell; Burdick, Navy, defeated Harries, Cornell; Brandt, Navy, defeated Howard, Cornell; Dickman, Navy, defeated Fassett, Cornell; Burdick, Navy, defeated Harries, Cornell; Brandt, Navy, defeated Howard, Cornell; Dickman, Navy, defeated Fassett, Cornell. Score—Navy, 9; Cornell, 0.

West Point vs. Cornell—Howard, Cornell, defeated Holabird, Army; Dickinson, Army, defeated Fassett, Cornell; Sears, Army, defeated Harries, Cornell; Fassett, Cornell, defeated Holabird, Army; Dickinson, Army, defeated Fassett, Cornell; Sears, Army, defeated Harries, Cornell; Fassett, Cornell, defeated Holabird, Army; Dickinson, Army, defeated Fassett, Cornell; Sears, Army, defeated Harries, Cornell; Fassett, Cornell, defeated Holabird, Army; Dickinson, Army, defeated Fassett, Cornell; Sears, Army, defeated Harries, Cornell. Score—Army, 6; Cornell, 3.

Columbia vs. Annapolis—Dickman, Navy, defeated Lage, Columbia; Burdick, Navy, defeated Amend, Columbia; Brandt, Navy, defeated Dwyer, Columbia; Burdick, Navy, defeated Lage, Columbia; Brandt, Navy, defeated Amend, Columbia; Dickman, Navy, defeated Dwyer, Columbia; Lage, Columbia, defeated Brandt, Navy; Dickinson, Navy, defeated Amend, Columbia; Burdick, Navy, defeated Dwyer, Columbia. Score—Navy, 8; Columbia, 1.

A method of dividing the members of the present third class, the halves of which will go on leave at different periods during the summer, has been devised by selecting the names alternately from the alphabetical list. The class will then be the second class, and half of its members will go on a leave of about two months, beginning June 8. The other half will remain at the Naval Academy or take short cruises and upon the return of the first section will go on its leave.

The authorities of the Naval Academy have accepted the resignation of Midshipman Dudley H. McDowell, of the third class.

The three submarine torpedo boats now at the Naval Academy have been formed into the first submarine flotilla. They are not attached to the other vessels at the Naval Academy, but are under the independent command of Lieut. Charles F. Nelson. Lieutenant Nelson has transferred his station from the Plunger to the Shark.

Mrs. Walker, mother of Passed Midshipman Eugene B. Walker, U.S.N., has rented the Hill residence on King George street, which she and her son and daughters will occupy while Mrs. A. C. Hill is in Cuba. Mrs. Hill leaves this week to visit her daughter, Mrs. Bennett Puryear, wife of Lieutenant Puryear, U.S.M.C., stationed at Camp Columbia, Havana, Cuba.

Dr. and Mrs. S. D. Kennedy, of Warrenton, announce the engagement of their daughter, Agnes Gray, to Dr. William Beverly Mason, of Washington. Dr. Kennedy was surgeon in the Navy, and at one time attached to the Naval Academy.

Manager Welshimer, of the Naval Academy football team, has scheduled a game between the midshipmen and Vanderbilt University for Oct. 12. The Navy has never arranged a game with this team before, and it will be one of the most interesting of the schedule. Vanderbilt is undoubtedly the strongest of the southern or southwestern teams.

Thomas S. Kinkaid has been placed by Coach Glendon on the first crew at the Naval Academy, succeeding Charles H. Stoor, at the position of No. 2, who has been moved to the second boat. Kinkaid is the son of Comdr. Thomas W. Kinkaid.

It is believed in rowing circles at the Naval Academy that the difficulties—both financial and official—in the way of entering a crew in the Poughkeepsie race on June 26 will be overcome, and that if a good crew is turned out at Annapolis this year the Academy will for the first time be represented in the big intercollegiate event. There is no probability that a crew will enter the American Henly at Philadelphia on May 25. Since it has been made known that official permission for the trip could probably be obtained, and that the chief obstacle was likely to be a lack of funds, it has developed that although the Navy Athletic Association will not be able to do much, the financial side of the matter is not likely to be a bar to the trip, other arrangements being possible.

MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., March 27, 1907.

The new cruiser California is soon to come here for commissioning and with popular Capt. Thomas S. Phelps in command, and a number of young bachelor officers aboard, there will doubtless be more or less entertaining. Meanwhile bad weather and the penitential spirit of Lent are doing much to make Mare Island a monotonous place for society lovers. Floods in various parts of the State so interfered with railroad traffic that for several days no eastern mail could come through.

With the departure of the Milwaukee, a week or two ago, many of the wives of officers of that ship left for the South. Mrs. Charles A. Gove, wife of the commander of the cruiser, has gone to San Francisco, and will go later on to Santa Barbara. Miss Sergeant, of Hanford, her niece, who was Mrs. Gove's guest, accompanied her to San Francisco and is to go South with her. Mrs. Edison E. Seranton, wife of Lieutenant Seranton, of the Milwaukee, is now visiting her sister in the metropolis. Miss Mary Hill has been spending several days in San Francisco as the guest of Mrs. Charles B. Stone. She has been spending the winter with her sister, Mrs. William L. Merry, who has been making her home with her daughter, Mrs. Samuel W. Bryant, in Vallejo.

Lieut. Comdr. Harry George, who has been on the Asiatic Station, returned to San Francisco on the Nippon Maru last week and left at once for Annapolis to join Mrs. George, who is visiting Mrs. Arthur MacArthur, jr., at the Naval Academy. Lieut. and Mrs. William D. Leahy will leave within a day or two for Annapolis, where the former has been ordered for duty. Mrs. Leahy has been spending the winter with her mother, Mrs. Harrington, in San Francisco, where Lieutenant Leahy has also been visiting since being detached from his vessel a few weeks ago. Miss Tyler, who has been the guest of Mrs. Clarence A. Carr, has left for her home in Washington, D.C. Mrs. Carr now has as her guests Mrs. James and Miss James, whom she made the honored guests at a delightful little bridge party last Saturday evening—one of the very few affairs given here during the past fortnight. Guests to pay up four tables were asked for the evening.

Paymaster William B. Rogers has reported here as assistant to the general storekeeper. Lieut. Samuel L. Graham, who was suffering from a severe attack of rheumatism when he returned from Santa Barbara a few weeks ago, is now quite recovered and has resumed his duties as senior member of the board of inspection. Mrs. John E. Page, wife of Surgeon

Page, of the Milwaukee, is staying with her mother, Mrs. Burling, in San Francisco. Her brother has been suffering from a long illness, which has rendered it impossible for him to attend to his insurance business, and Mrs. Page has been managing it most efficiently for him. Mrs. Thomas Driscoll, Miss Alice Bacon that was, went down from her Menlo Park home to Santa Barbara a few weeks ago for a visit to her parents, Pay Dir. A. W. Bacon, retired, and Mrs. Bacon. On Saturday last she was the honored guest at a large tea given by Mrs. Bowman H. McCalla at her Santa Barbara home.

Mrs. James Biddle, wife of General Biddle, U.S.A., has left for the East where she contemplates spending the summer. Capt. and Mrs. H. E. Knight are stopping at El Carmelo, Pacific Grove. Other guests at El Carmelo are Gen. and Mrs. Crosby P. Miller, Midshipman Francis D. Pryor, a recent graduate from the Naval Academy, has been visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Pryor, at Pacific Grove, but has now joined the U.S.S. Yorktown. Ensign Martin K. Metcalf was one of a party of six who motored down to Del Monte to spend the week end, the other members of the party being Mr. and Mrs. John B. Metcalf, Mr. and Mrs. George D. Metcalf, of Berkeley, and Miss Marion Huntington, of San Francisco.

Miss Mahoney left on March 19 for her home in Detroit after a two weeks' visit to the yard, where she was the guest of her brother, Lieut. D. S. Mahoney. Capt. and Mrs. John A. Murtaugh have returned from Southern California, and are again at Fort Mason. Mrs. George F. Cooks, who has been visiting in Los Angeles, has returned to San Francisco. Capt. and Mrs. Charles T. Boyd, who were among the Service people sailing recently for the Philippines, were much entertained prior to their departure as Captain Boyd was formerly stationed at the Presidio and was extremely popular in San Francisco. Another couple who will be the recipients of much social attention during the coming week are Col. and Mrs. George M. Dunn, who are to sail for the Philippines on April 5. For the past year they have made their home in San Francisco and San Rafael.

Naval Constr. and Mrs. Holden A. Evans are receiving congratulations on the birth of a little daughter, born on Friday, March 22. This makes the third little daughter in the Evans household.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Joseph Trille, who are making their home at Pacific Grove, entertained last week at a bridge party in honor of Gen. and Mrs. Crosby P. Miller. Major and Mrs. E. A. Root, who have been spending the winter at El Carmelo, have gone South for a few days' stay. At a large reception given at her home in Santa Barbara last week by Mrs. Christian Herter, Rear Admiral Bowman H. McCalla, retired, delivered an address dealing with the events preceding the siege of the legations at Peking at the time of the Boxer troubles. Rear Admiral McCalla, then in command of the Kearsarge, participated in the engagements at that time.

The U.S.S. Yorktown left on Saturday, the 17th, after having been here for many weeks while the work of strengthening her gun mounts was in progress. She went direct to Magdalena bay to join the other vessels of the Pacific Squadron, and it was expected that as soon as her target practice was completed she would go down the coast to relieve the Chicago, which, with the Boston and Princeton, is protecting American interests during the trouble between Honduras and Guatemala. The gunboat Annapolis was placed in commission here on Monday, the 25th, after having been at the yard for over two years for a complete overhauling. She is to sail soon for Tutuila, Samoa, stopping en route at Honolulu, where she will take on the draft of marines who are to relieve those now at the Midway Islands. Upon arriving at Tutuila the majority of the officers will be transferred to the Adams, which has long been the station ship there, and upon her will make the trip to the New York Navy Yard. The officers attached to the Annapolis are Lieut. Comdr. L. J. Clark, Lieutenant Jackson, Lieut. Edwin H. Dodd, who has long been attached to the Independence here; Ensigns Kibbe and Moses, and Asst. Paymaster Byron D. Rogers.

During the heavy storm of Sunday night and Monday morning the transport Lawton, which was moored in the stream, dragged her anchor and drifted on to the mud flats. The navy yard tugs were called out to the rescue about three a.m. and got the vessel off. The transport Buffalo, which was sent to Sausalito on account of the congested condition along the quay wall, also had a severe buffeting from the storm, but no damage was done.

The Irwin court-martial was concluded here last week. The defense put in a very strong case, and the closing argument by Hon. Theodore A. Bell, former Congressman, and senior counsel for Paymaster Irwin, was most convincing.

Owing to the fact that the Schofield Construction Company has been unable to obtain the large shipments of lumber ordered, the work at the new drydock is greatly retarded.

FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., April 3, 1907.

Miss Knox, daughter of Col. T. K. Knox, U.S.A., retired, now governor of the National Soldiers' Home, left Thursday for a round of visits in Baltimore and Washington. Capt. and Mrs. Henry J. Hatch entertained delightfully at dinner on Saturday evening. Covers were laid for six, and their guests were Capt. and Mrs. John W. Gulick and Lieut. and Mrs. Halsey Dunwoody. Capt. and Mrs. Joseph P. Tracy entertained charmingly at dinner on Saturday evening; their guests were Capt. and Mrs. Herman W. Schull and Lieut. and Mrs. Samuel G. Sharlie.

Major Gen. and Mrs. Frederick Dent Grant spent the week end at the Chamberlin. In honor of Gen. and Mrs. Grant, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. J. P. Farley gave a beautiful dinner at the Chamberlin on Sunday night. The center of the table was banked in flowers and ferns, and the guests were Gen. and Mrs. Grant, General and Miss Sullivan, Mr. and Mrs. Adams. Major and Mrs. Charles J. Bailey and two daughters left Sunday night for their new station in Washington. Major John S. Mallory, of Governors Island, has arrived at the Jamestown Exposition headquarters, where he will be adjutant general on General Grant's staff.

Miss Mary Hobbs, daughter of General Hobbs, retired, is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Frank T. Hines. In honor of Miss Hobbs, Lieut. and Mrs. Hines entertained a large party of young people at the club on Saturday night. Miss Booker, who has been visiting in New York, returned to the post Saturday. Miss Davis is expected early next week to be the guest of Capt. and Mrs. John E. Stephens. Miss Mary Scarborough, of New York, spent the holidays with her mother, Mrs. Johnson, at the Chamberlin. Mr. George Harrison and Mr. Ross Harrison spent the Easter holidays with their parents, Col. and Mrs. George F. E. Harrison.

A wedding of much interest took place in the post chapel at Fort Monroe, Va., on Wednesday afternoon, April 3, when Miss Anne Abernethy, sister of Capt. Robert S. Abernethy, and Mr. Nelson Groome, of Hampton, Va., were united in marriage. Chaplain Charles S. Walkley, Art. Corps, performed the ceremony. The time of the wedding was decided upon suddenly, and the only people present at the ceremony were Capt. and Mrs. Robert S. Abernethy, Mr. and Mrs. Groome, and the bride and groom for a short trip, after which they will make their home in Hampton, Va.

Miss Sullivan, daughter of General Sullivan, retired, was hostess at a bridge party on Monday afternoon, given in the palm room of the Chamberlin. Mrs. Joseph P. Tracy, wife of Captain Tracy, was the guest of honor. The players were: Mrs. George F. E. Harrison, Mrs. Isaac N. Lewis, Mrs. Andrew Henry, Jr., Mrs. Joseph P. Tracy, Mrs. John E. Stephens, Mrs. Henry J. Hatch, Mrs. Herman W. Schull, Mrs. Charles E. Kibbe, Mrs. Samuel G. Sharlie, Mrs. Richard C. Marshall, Mrs. Cooke, Mrs. George F. Adams, and Mrs. Osborne, of Toronto. Among those who joined the party after the game were: Mrs. Frederick Dent Grant, Mrs. William Platt, Miss Little, of Portland; Miss Mildred Beatty Pearce, Mrs. John W. Gulick, and Miss Bloodgood, of Baltimore. Handsome prizes were awarded to Mrs. Hero, Mrs. Stephens, Mrs. Marshall and Mrs. Adams.

Lieut. Starkey Y. Britt, who appeared before an examining

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board for promotion on April 1, was found physically disqualified.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., April 1, 1907.

Baseball will soon engage the attention and interest of all. The following are the dates scheduled: April 13, Union; 17, Lehigh; 20, Harvard; 24, Yale; 27, Pennsylvania; May 1, Lafayette; 4, Columbia; 8, New York University; 11, Virginia University; 15, Pennsylvania State; 18, Navy; 22, Colgate; 25, Fordham; 29, Trinity; 30, 7th Regiment; June 1, Wesleyan. All games to be played at West Point.

We are all very much interested this week in the kermess to be given in the Newburgh Armory, on Broadway, Newburgh, N.Y., on Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday. One of the dances will be the West Point Fantasia, and the sextet dancing will be the following officers and ladies: Miss Collingwood and Lieutenant Grey, Miss Jones and Lieutenant Russell, Mrs. Johnson and Captain Newbold, Mrs. Kelly and Captain Bottoms, Mrs. Abbot and Lieutenant Penton, Mrs. Weller and Captain McGrew. The ladies will wear white gowns, big black hats with plumes, and high-heeled black shoes. The men will wear evening dress and will carry opera hats. The sextet will sing "Just My Style," from Fantasia. The chaperons for this dance will be: Mrs. Benjamin B. Odell, jr., of Newburgh, and her daughter, Mrs. Kelly, wife of Capt. William Kelly, U.S.A. The kermess is to be given for the benefit of St. Luke's Hospital at Newburgh.

On Saturday evening will occur the cadets' Easter hop (April 6). The dance is among the most popular of the large hops, and the attendance is usually equal to that at Hunderdth Night and New Year. On April 20 the Ben Greer Company of Shakespearean Players will present "Much Ado About Nothing" in Memorial Hall. This company visited the post last June and gave an outdoor performance of "As You Like It," which was thoroughly enjoyed.

JEFFERSON BARRACKS.

Jefferson Barracks, Mo., April 1, 1907.

Major Alfred E. Bradley, Med. Dept., arrived last Wednesday from Fort Sheridan, Ill., and relieved Major William B. Banister, Med. Dept. Mrs. Bradley and Miss Bradley will remain at Fort Sheridan until May 1, when they will join the Major here. Col. John B. Kerr and Major Horatio G. Sickle, 12th Cav., who were buying horses for the Government in East St. Louis last week, were guests for a few days of Lieut. Col. Robert K. Evans here in the post. Major Banister on last Friday received the sad news of the death of his father in Huntsville, Ala. Mrs. DeLashmut, daughter of Major Gerhard L. Luhn, retired, and Mrs. Luhn arrived last Monday from Spokane, Wash. Mrs. DeLashmut will remain in the post with her family until after the marriage of her youngest sister, Miss Catherine Luhn, to Lieut. James E. Foché, 9th Cav., which will take place April 10. Capt. Jesse M. Baker, Q.M., was a visitor in the post last week from St. Louis, the guest of Lieut. Col. Robert K. Evans. Contract Surg. Caspar Byars, from Fort Ethar Allen, Va., was in the post last week, en route for San Antonio, Tex., where he intends spending a few weeks' leave.

The 16th Recruit Company gave a large dance last Saturday evening in the post administration hall, which was decorated for the occasion.

Ladies' night at the club was unusually popular this week. Bridge and pool were the amusements, and a dainty supper was served. Among those present were: Capt. G. Souland Turner, Capt. and Mrs. John T. Geary, Lieut. and Mrs. John P. Hasson, Lieut. and Mrs. William A. Powell, Miss Smith, Lieut. and Mrs. Allen Goodspeed, and Lieutenants Gregory, Luhn, Bosley and Bunker. The friends of Major William B. Banister, Med. Dept., and Mrs. Banister, regretted very much to bid them good-bye last Saturday when they left for San Francisco, to sail April 5 on the transport Sherman for Manila, accompanied by their young son, Master William Banister.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Frederick Funston entertained a number of friends at dinner last Wednesday evening. Lieutenants Bunker and McConnell being those present from the post. Mrs. Smith, daughter of Major Gerhard L. Luhn, retired, is expected to arrive here next week from Salt Lake City, Utah, to attend the marriage of Miss Catherine Luhn. Capt. and Mrs. Henry G. Lyon, stationed in St. Louis, were guests of Lieut. Col. Robert K. Evans for dinner on Easter Sunday. Misses Laura and Marian Littlebrant, daughters of Capt. William T. Littlebrant, 12th Cav., are spending the Easter holidays in the post with their father, and will return to the Sacred Heart Convent in St. Louis next week.

Lieut. and Mrs. Nelson A. Goodspeed gave a very delightful dinner last Saturday evening. Among those present were Lieut. Col. R. K. Evans and Capt. W. L. Luhn. Mrs. Ola M. Bell and her two children, who have been visiting Mrs. Bell's family in St. Louis, are now in the post with Captain Bell, and

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will soon be settled in the house recently vacated by Lieut. and Mrs. Parker.

Capt. Howard L. Laubach is confined to the house with an attack of measles. Lieut. and Mrs. Allen Parker entertained a number of friends at dinner on Easter Sunday. Among those present were Lieut. and Mrs. Eugene J. Ely. Beautiful weather was enjoyed here for Easter Sunday, bright, pleasant and warm enough for the new spring bonnets and dresses. Capt. and Mrs. John T. Geary entertained at a delightful dinner last Tuesday evening in honor of Major and Mrs. William B. Banister. Lieut. Col. Robert K. Evans attended a meeting of the Aero Club, of which he is a member, in St. Louis last Tuesday. One more case of meningitis has been admitted to the hospital since last week.

Miss Kathryn Weber, daughter of Chief Musician Weber, has returned to the post from St. Louis, where she has been in a convent during Holy Week.

MADISON BARRACKS.

Madison Barracks, N.Y., April 3, 1907.

There was an informal hop in Dodge Hall on March 13. Those from outside the post were Miss Barber, of Plattsburg, and the Misses Brown, of Watertown. Capt. T. F. Schley has been ill with bronchitis for several weeks. Mrs. Hines entertained at bridge on the 15th.

It was with great regret that we learned the news detailing Major C. M. Truitt to the Adjutant General's Department. The whole regiment is more than sorry to lose both Major and Mrs. Truitt. The Major expects to sail for Cuba on the first transport sailing from Newport News in April. Mrs. Truitt will join him in Havana after visiting her home. Lieutenant Drury, 9th Inf., who arrived on the 16th, will be quartermaster of the post during the absence of the 23d at Jamestown. Miss Harriet Bayne, of Washington, who has been visiting Mrs. Claggett for several weeks, returned to her home on the 22d. Dr. and Mrs. Wertenbaker entertained at cards on the 23d.

Captains Devore and Goodale entertained at dinner on the 20th. The guests were Capt. and Mrs. Eaton, Mrs. Hines and Miss Barber. Captains Goodale and Devore entertained at luncheon on the 23d. Those present were Mrs. Claggett, Miss Claggett, Miss Bayne and Lieutenant Claggett. On the 27th the band played in the mess hall during the roller skating. Afterwards Mrs. Hines poured tea for the assembled multitude. Among them were: Mrs. Brown, the Misses Brown, Snell, Van Ostrand and Howes, of Watertown; Mrs. Claggett, Miss Claggett, Captains Devore, Goodale; Lieutenants Stevens, Theis, Claggett, Herman, Clarke and MacMillan. Captains Devore and Goodale entertained at luncheon on the 27th. The guests were Mrs. Brown, the Misses Brown, Van Ostrand, Howe and Snell, of Watertown, and Captain Stevens. Miss Barber, of Plattsburg, who has been visiting Mrs. Hines for the last three weeks, returned home on the 28th.

The officers of the 1st Battalion gave a farewell "blow-out" to Major and Mrs. Truitt in the 23d Infantry mess rooms on the evening of the 13th. Music was rendered by the officers' orchestra. One of the rooms was fixed up as a bar, over which drinks and free lunch were served. Lieut. F. C. Miller ran an amateur race track betting booth. Imaginary money was given to everyone to bet on the races. The person having the most at the end was to receive a prize. Everyone on the post was present and the affair was a decided success. On the 31st Major and Mrs. Truitt gave an egg hunt at the 23d Infantry mess rooms. Eggs were hidden all over the building, and were hunted for by officers and ladies. A prize was awarded to the person finding the greatest number. Among those present were Capt. and Mrs. Hammond, Capt. and Mrs. Drum, Lieut. and Mrs. Grinstead, Lieut. and Mrs. Turner, Mrs. Claggett, Mrs. Hines, Miss Claggett, Lieutenants Stevens, F. C. Miller, Theis, W. C. Miller, Claggett, Herman and Clark. On the 30th Dr. and Mrs. Wertenbaker entertained at dinner in honor of Major and Mrs. Truitt. Others present were Mrs. Hines and Lieutenant Clarke. Capt. and Mrs. Senay gave a dinner on the 31st to Major and Mrs. Truitt, Dr. and Mrs. Wertenbaker and Lieutenant Clarke.

Lieutenants Herman and Clarke entertained at dinner on the 2d. The guests were: Mrs. Van Ostrand, Miss Van Ostrand and Miss Brown, of Watertown; Mrs. Claggett, Miss Claggett, Captains Devore and Goodale, Lieutenant Theis and Claggett.

The last large hop of the season took place in Dodge Hall on the 2d. Among the visitors present were: Mrs. Van Ostrand, Miss Van Ostrand and Miss Brown, of Watertown; Mrs. Shaw, Miss Butler and Miss Andrews. Capt. and Mrs. Drum entertained at dinner on the 2d. Among those present were: Major and Mrs. Truitt, Capt. and Mrs. Schley, Mrs. Hines and Lieutenant Sayer. Mrs. Van Ostrand, Miss Van Ostrand and Miss Brown, of Watertown, visited Lieutenant Herman on the 2d and 3d. Major Truitt left on the 3d. Lieut. E. S. Stayer left on the 3d for his home in Pennsylvania for a short leave.

FORT LOGAN.

Fort Logan, Colo., April 1, 1907.

Col. and Mrs. Charles A. Williams entertained at dinner on Wednesday evening. Their guests were Capt. and Mrs. R. W. Rose, Lieut. and Mrs. G. D. Freeman, Mrs. George D. Freeman and Lieut. S. E. Lambert. Lieut. Otis R. Cole, detailed on recruiting service, left for his new station at Columbus Barracks, O., last week. Lieut. Harry L. Jordan left for his former home at Norfolk, Va., last Wednesday on three months' leave. Major and Mrs. George Palmer gave a dinner party on Sunday evening for Major and Mrs. L. J. Hearn, Capt. and Mrs. Rose and Lieutenant Lambert.

Lieut. Joseph F. Ware is at present a patient in the military hospital. Capt. C. Stacey, who has been on leave, reported for duty on Saturday. Lieut. George E. Ball, who is to be married next Saturday, left for New York two days ago. Lieut. E. F. Eistine leaves to-day for Michigan and Ohio on two months' leave.

Special Easter services were held in the post chapel yesterday. The 21st Infantry band, under the direction of Mr. C. W. Graves, furnished appropriate music for the occasion. Mrs. C. Stacey rendered a solo entitled "Consider the Lilies of the Field." Mrs. Ossewaarde sang "King of Kings," and was accompanied by Mrs. Orno Tyler on the piano, while Mr. C. W. Graves played the violin obligato. Chaplain Ossewaarde gave an address on the words, "Death is swallowed up in victory." The chapel was prettily decorated for the occasion. At the evening service the Chaplain gave an illustrated talk on "The Life of Christ."

Lieut. and Mrs. W. P. Kitts entertained Lieut. and Mrs. George D. Freeman, Jr., and his mother, Mrs. George D. Freeman, at Sunday dinner.

Last Friday evening a very interesting entertainment was given for the enlisted men of the garrison, under the auspices of the local Y.M.C.A. The program consisted of illustrated

songs and recitations rendered by local talent and by interested friends from Denver.

Mrs. Hampton, wife of Capt. C. E. Hampton, is confined to her home by an attack of the grip. Lieut. E. S. Harts, who injured his foot while in the Philippines, has been obliged to undergo an operation, and will not be able to resume his duties for several weeks. Miss Anna Sayer, who has been visiting her brother, Lieut. E. S. Sayer, for the past three months, expects to leave for her home in New York this week.

THE PRESIDIO.

Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., March 22, 1907.

Capt. John L. Hayden and Capt. Edward F. McGlachlin, jr., Art. Corps, and Capt. E. P. Rockhill, Med. Dept., with their families, were among those who arrived from Manila on the Sherman. Captains Hayden and McGlachlin came to take their examinations for promotion. Mrs. Hayden and children went down to Redwood for a visit. Mrs. Cooke, wife of Lieut. Col. George F. Cooke, 22d Inf., has returned to the Presidio after an extended visit with her parents in Southern California. Mrs. Ruckman's friends are rejoiced to see her out again. Capt. and Mrs. John A. Murtaugh, Med. Dept., have returned to Fort Mason after two months' absence. Mrs. Humphrey, wife of Capt. C. B. Humphrey, who has been visiting friends in Los Angeles and Pasadena, has returned. Dr. and Mrs. Redmond Payne are entertaining Mrs. Wells, wife of Capt. R. S. Wells, of the Army, at their home in Mountain View. She returned on the last transport from Manila and expects to leave shortly for the East to visit her sister, Mrs. Fitzhugh Lee, jr.

Mrs. Oliver P. M. Hazard was hostess at a very pretty luncheon on Saturday at her home in Tennessee Hollow, in the Presidio reservation. The decorations were extremely attractive, consisting largely of dainty ferns and greens in commemoration of St. Patrick's day. At the close of luncheon the guests filled two bridge tables. They were: Mrs. James H. Bull, Mrs. John L. Clem, Mrs. W. L. Simpson, Mrs. Laurence B. Simonds, Mrs. Daniel W. Hand, Mrs. John Donelan and Mrs. B. Frank Cheatham. An enjoyable hop was given a few evenings ago at the Discharge Camp on Angel Island by the officers of the 22d Infantry.

His friends will regret to learn that the Rev. Burr M. Weeden, of St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal church, has been compelled because of illness to resign from his parish here and go East. Mrs. Weeden accompanied him. Mr. Weeden assisted Rev. S. R. Wood, of the Protestant chapel, in services a number of times.

The recently organized basket ball team of the Presidio Y. M.C.A. played a game with "The Rivals," of the Mission Y. M.C.A., on Friday evening. "The Rivals" team is one of the strongest in the city. They beat the Presidio team by a score of 55 to 39. The Presidio mandolin club furnished excellent music for the occasion. The Presidio line-up was: Forwards, Arthur Meyer, 14th Cav.; Paul Arndt, 3d Band, A. C. Center, Sergt. Harry Wheeler, 14th Cav. Guards, John Daley, C.A.; Harry Gray, H.C. Substitutes, Corpl. J. W. Perry, C.A.; Burnham Tanner, H.C.

FORT WRIGHT.

Fort Wright, Wash., March 28, 1907.

Major William W. Harts, C.E., advises F. W. King, president of the 150,000 Club of Spokane, that he has been directed to inspect this fort, across the reservation of which the Portland & Seattle railway company proposes to build a high trestle line. The club and the people of Spokane filed protest with the War Department, urging the preservation of the reservation, and while Congress has granted a right of way, the coming of Major Harts to Spokane means that a thorough investigation of the proposed route will be made and a report sent to General MacArthur before a tap of work is done.

Mrs. Robert Fairley, who has been identified with Y.M.C.A. work at the fort for several years, entertained the officers, enlisted men and their friends at a dramatic and musical concert a few evenings ago. The program was given in the gymnasium and included instrumental and vocal music by Miss Alice Horn, Miss Mabel Metz, Miss Mary Strang, Mr. Dean Smith, Miss Mary Strang, Mr. James Davidson, Mrs. Clifford Darling, Miss Beulah Wilson, Mr. Roland Smith, Dr. Benefield, Miss Margaret Odgers and Miss Muriel Morris; Highland fling by Miss Elaine Webber; readings by Miss Hazel Grimmer; parallel bar performance by C. Z. Peck and M. R. Holquist, and recitations by Miss Olive McFee.

BORN.

ASHBROOK.—Born to the wife of Lieut. R. W. Ashbrook, 17th U.S. Inf., at Ciego de Avila, Cuba, March 9, a girl, Margaret Louise.

EVANS.—Born at Mare Island, Cal., March 22, 1907, a daughter, to the wife of Naval Constr. Holden A. Evans, U. S.N.

GUYER.—Born at Brookings, South Dakota, March 9, 1907, to the wife of Capt. George D. Guyer, 16th U.S. Inf., a son, Lawrence McElroy.

RIGGS.—Born at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., April 1, 1907, a son, to the wife of Lieut. Kerr T. Riggs, 14th U.S. Cav.

SYMINGTON.—Born at Fort Sam Houston, Tex., March 25, 1907, a daughter, Elizabeth, to the wife of Lieut. John Symington, 1st U.S. Cav.

MARRIED.

CALVERT—NEELY.—At Leavenworth, Kan., April 4, 1907, Lieut. Edward Calvert, 9th U.S. Cav., and Miss Lucinda Neely.

DAVIS—INGALLS.—At Oak Ridge, Leavenworth, Kan., April 2, 1907, Lieut. Arthur J. Davis, 9th U.S. Cav., and Miss Muriel Ingalls.

GROOME—ABERNETHY.—At Fort Monroe, Va., March 28, 1907, Miss Anne E. Abernethy, sister of Capt. R. S. Abernethy, Art. Corps, U.S.A., to Mr. Nelson S. Groome, of Hampton, Va., Rev. Charles S. Walkley, chaplain, Art. Corps, officiating. No cards.

KELLER—GALLAGHER.—At San Antonio, Texas, April 1, 1907, Lieut. Charles Keller, jr., 25th U.S. Inf., and Miss Josephine Gallagher, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Francis Gallagher.

POMEROY—BRENNAN.—At New York city, March 30, 1907, Contract Surg. John L. Pomeroy, U.S.A., and Miss A. Lillian Brennan.

DIED.

BRADLEY.—Died at Washington, D.C., March 14, 1907, Mrs. Robert E. Bradley, youngest daughter of the late Rear Admiral Thomas Holdup-Stevens, U.S.N., and sister of Rear Admiral Thomas Holdup-Stevens, U.S.N., and of Capt. Pierre C. Stevens, and Raymond R. Stevens, U.S.A.

BROOKS.—Died at Wilson, North Carolina, on March 25, 1907, the Rev. Dr. John R. Brooks, father of Capt. William H. Brooks, asst. surg., U.S.A., and of Asst. Surg. Fletcher H. Brooks, U.S.N.

COMBA.—Died at San Francisco, Cal., March 20, 1907, Brig. Gen. Richard Comba, U.S.A., retired.

FARRELLY.—Died April 1, 1907, Brevet Major Patrick J. Farrelly, N.G.N.Y., native of parish of Lurgan, county Cavan, Ireland, and formerly a captain in the 69th Regiment.

GILCHRIST.—Died at Washington, D.C., March 31, 1907, Lorenzo D. Gilchrist, aged seventy years, father of Capt. H. L. Gilchrist, asst. surg., U.S.A. Interment Cleveland, Ohio.

PARKS.—Died on March 31, 1907, at New York city, Rev. Charles H. Parks, rector of St. Thomas Aquinas' church, West Farms, and formerly chaplain U.S.N. Interment in Calvary Cemetery.

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1218-20-22 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILA., PA.

READE.—Died at Lowell, Mass., March 31, 1907, Harry Reade, late captain, 25th U.S. Inf., who was wholly retired Nov. 11, 1890. He was an only brother of Col. Philip Reade, 23d U.S. Inf.

ROBINSON.—Died at his home in Virginia, on April 4, 1907, W. Russell Robinson, father of Major Wirt Robinson, Art. Corps, U.S.A.

STEUNENBERG.—Died at his home in Caldwell, Idaho, on March 29, 1907, Bernardus Steunenberg, veteran of the Mexican war, and father of Lieut. George Steunenberg, 13th U.S. Cav.

WEIGEL.—Died at Dubuque, Iowa, March 30, 1907, Mr. Frederick Hatton Weigel, beloved brother of Mrs. G. Blocklinger, wife of Capt. G. Blocklinger, U.S.N.

9TH N.Y.—COL. W. F. MORRIS.

Comptroller Metz, of New York city, who also holds a commission as captain in the 14th Regiment, reviewed the 9th Regiment, under command of Col. William F. Morris, in its armory on the night of April 4, and the regiment in every respect made a fine display.

The command paraded twelve companies of sixteen solid files, divided into three battalions, the battalion commanders being respectively Lieut. Colonel Japha, Major Walton, and Major Byrne, the formation being in line of masses. When the Colonel gave the order "prepare for review" the C.O. of the second battalion did not face his battalion and repeat the command, as he should have done. The ceremony was a very handsome one all the way through. The non-commissioned staff, however, in the passage should have been behind the C.O. of the 1st Battalion, instead of in front of him.

Colonel Morris next put the regiment through a drill in close order movements, that was exceptionally noteworthy for the precision and snap in the execution of movements, and the practical work of the regiment in this respect is deserving of the highest praise. The movements were frequently applauded by the large audience.

Evening parade, which again showed the regiment to the most excellent advantage, was the concluding ceremony, after which there was dancing. The special guests were suitably entertained by Colonel Morris and his officers, and among them were Brevet Brig. Gen. J. G. Eddy, colonel of the 47th N.Y., and Capt. S. P. Fisher. The field music during the evening gave an excellent exhibition.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

Active preparations are being made by the National Lancers of Boston, officially known as Troop A, 1st Squad, of Cav. M.V.M., for holding a military carnival and levee in that city on the evening of May 2. Governor Guild is taking an enthusiastic interest in the enterprise, which is intended to bring together all the military of the State by representatives of the organizations and from other States. Exhibition drills by some of the best military organizations in the State will be presented to illustrate to the audience the work of the different branches of the service. The affair is attracting the attention of the military of the State and other States, and invitations have been sent to the leading commands in New York and other States.

Members of the 2d Battery, Brevet Major David Wilson, are still keeping up their good shooting records, in addition to other work, and the battery is very proud of the fact that Lieut. Frank B. Barrett, has won the State championship of the U.S. Revolver Association of North Carolina, beating all comers. The Lieutenant also won the pistol match, and the U.S. Revolver Club championship. Q.M. Sergt. W. B. Love has won for the third consecutive time the semi-monthly shoot of the Battery Revolver Club for a silver cup.

The sixtieth anniversary of the 12th Regiment will be celebrated by a review at the armory on the night of Monday, April 23, at which a number of notable officers formerly connected with the regiment will be present, as well as the veterans of the regiment.

The annual dinner of Co. F, 47th N.Y., will be held on April 20. A number of former members now in the Regular Army and National Guard of other States have signified their intention of being present.

"By the resignation of Capt. Walter L. Pratt, of the 5th Company, Corps of Coast Artillery, of Massachusetts," says the Boston Globe, "the State will lose one of its most efficient and enthusiastic officers, whose absence will be regretted by every member of the corps. For over eleven years he has commanded the Chelsea company, which has always been considered one of the most efficient in the service, and through his untiring efforts was the erection of the new armory, which was dedicated only a few months ago, made possible. The resignation of Captain Pratt is made necessary by his appointment to a responsible position at Troy, N.Y."

The week commencing July 22 has been decided upon for the annual competition of the New England military rifle association, and Wakefield has been selected as the place.

Co. G, 1st Battalion, N.G.N.Y. (25th Separate Co.), was on March 30, 1907, ordered detached from the 1st Battalion and annexed to the 74th Regiment as Co. K, of said regiment. The present 1st, 2d and 3d Battalions were consolidated into a regiment designated the 3d, the companies of these battalions retaining their present letter designations, except Co. N (13th Separate Co.), which is designated Co. G of this regiment. The regiment will be attached to the 4th Brigade, with headquarters at Rochester.

An election for a lieutenant colonel in the 23d N.Y. will be held on the night of April 8.

Dates for rifle practice at Creedmoor for organizations of the 1st Brigade, N.Y., have been assigned as follows: Head-

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quarters, 1st Brigade, and 8th Battalion, May 3; 7th Regiment, May 7 and 10; 89th Regiment, May 13 and 14; 12th Regiment, May 15 and 16; 9th Regiment, May 21 and 23; 71st Regiment, May 25 and 28.

The 69th N.Y., Colonel Duffy, will be reviewed by Major General Roe in its armory on Saturday evening, April 13.

The first games of the 69th N.Y. in its new armory were very successful. The most exciting event of the evening was the one-mile relay race of the M.A.L., which was won by the 22d Regiment team through the running of M. W. Sheppard. When Sheppard, who was the scratch and last man on his team, appeared to take up the running where his team mates had left off his task of catching the men in the front division seemed hopeless. He was fully seventy-five yards behind the flying leader when he began the struggle. Entering the last stretch, he went to the front, while the enthusiastic spectators cheered with all the vigor and pleasure of gratified satisfaction. Sheppard passed the judges' stand with three yards to spare.

The following re-appointments were on March 25 announced in the Michigan National Guard: Brig. Gens. William T. McGurran, A.G., Carl A. Wagner, I.G., and James H. Kidd, Q. M.G.; Col. James Cox, A.A.G., William H. Thielman, A.I.G., Walter G. Rogers, A.Q.M.G., Arthur L. Holmes, William E. Stewart and Thomas C. Morgan, aides-de-camp; Majors William G. Hardy, A.A.G., Joseph Walsh, A.I.G., Henry W. Leach, C.S., and Arthur P. Loomis, M.S.; and Capt. Frederick McC. Kidd, C.S.

Colonel Bates, of the 71st N.Y., will hold a review at the armory by Major General Roe, on Tuesday night, April 23. The date of the review by Governor Hughes is Saturday evening, May 4. The resignation of Major Bleeker, who has served faithfully in the regiment since Sept. 10, 1894, and was with the command in Cuba, has gone forward.

Co. H, of the 7th N.Y., will hold a minstrel show, given by its members, at Carnegie Lyceum, Seventh avenue and Fifty-seventh street, on Thursday evening, April 25. All the best talent in the company will take part, and there will be jokes, songs, instrumental music, burlesques on familiar people, etc. A big time is promised. Company F held an enjoyable supper at the armory on April 4, and the well-known "talent" in the company certainly let themselves loose. Private W. Kennedy, Jr., of Co. F, has been appointed assistant inspector of small arms practice on the staff of Colonel Duffy, of the 69th Regiment.

SQUADRON C—MAJOR C. I. DeBEVOISE.

The new armory of Squadron C, of New York, Major Charles I. DeBevoise, will be formally opened with appropriate exercises on Wednesday evening, April 10. The new armory is the finest building occupied by any squadron of Cavalry in the world.

Some idea of its size may be had when the fact is considered that the drill arena of the new armory alone is as large as the whole of Madison Square Garden, while the arena in that amusement place could be set down across one end of the ring in the Squadron C armory. And a hundred-yard dash could be run straightaway in the length of this arena, as it is 310 feet long by 200 feet wide. The building cost \$500,000. In the designing of the riding hall the architects have introduced several novel features, including the supporting of the great barrel vault of the roof by "sickle trusses," the placing of the spectators' galleries in recesses, so that there is nothing overhanging the ring itself, and the lighting of the hall from the ends rather than from the top, as is customary in roofs of this kind. By using vertical glass in place of horizontal, all trouble with a leaky roof is obviated.

As an example of the enterprise of the members of the squadron, it is interesting to note that the city is the richer by the gift from the members of the squadron of a tract of land in the rear of the armory, which they purchased and presented to the municipality.

Arrangements for stabling the horses of the squadron are one of the most striking features of this building. There are seven stables on the President street side of the hall, each one of which is separated from its neighbor by an open court which permits of a good sized window over every stall. There are nineteen of these stalls in each stable, one being of the box variety, and they are ventilated and lighted splendidly. These are on the level with the floor of the ring, and between them and the ring proper is another unique feature of this building in the form of a "mounting corridor," a broad alleyway running along in front of the stables, which allows the troopers to mount before riding into the ring. As there is a door in front of each stable giving access to the ring there will be none of the confusion or delay that happens when only one entrance to a ring is available.

The main entrance is of a properly imposing order in the Bedford avenue facade, and there is a smaller one near the President street end of the administration building. This latter entrance, which is below the level of the Union street end of the building, leads directly to the locker rooms. Off the locker rooms are the shower baths, and beyond these is the swimming tank, a marble and tile pool forty feet long and twenty-five feet wide. There is a "squad room," which practically occupies the whole of the low tower at the southwestern end of the building, and a lounge room. In the main corridor of the administration building, which extends along the wall of the riding hall, are stocked the arms of the troopers. Then there is a saddle room, pistol range and other up-to-date necessities. The officers' quarters are in the main part of the administration building on the floor above the lounge room. The largest single room in this part of the armory is the "squad room," which is ninety by fifty feet and is two stories high, with a vaulted ceiling. Above this is the ar-

more's quarters, while in the basement, in addition to the steam heating plant, is the carbine and pistol range, in which there have been incorporated all the latest improvements for shooting practice.

22D N.Y.—COL. W. B. HOTCHKIN.

The 22d N.Y., under command of Col. W. B. Hotchkiss, held its annual Easter Monday review at the armory on the night of April 1 before Major Gen. Charles F. Roe, and made a very creditable and satisfactory appearance. General Roe was accompanied by Colonels Chapin and Le Boutillier, Lieutenant Colonels Wingate, Cleveland, Ladd, Thurston, Hurry and Bunnell, Majors Leigh, Greer and Prentice.

The regiment for the review was equalized into twelve commands of sixteen files each, divided into two battalions. Major D. J. Murphy commanded the first battalion, and Major B. Usher the second. The formation of the regiment was in line of masses, and during the standing review it presented a very handsome appearance, the men being notably steady.

In the passage the regimental non-commissioned staff marched in front of the major of the 1st Battalion instead of behind him, as they should have done.

The companies generally passed in very creditable shape. The salutes of officers, however, were poorly rendered, and there should be more uniformity in handling the saber.

Following the review the members of the regimental rifle team were marched to the front and were complimented by Colonel Thurston. Twenty-five members of the regiment entitled to the long service decoration for twenty-five, twenty, fifteen and ten years were next ordered to the front, among them being the following: Twenty-five years, Lieut. Col. J. G. R. Lillendahl and Capt. R. J. Daly; for fifteen years, Capt. W. A. H. Foster, and for ten years, Lieuts. P. A. Sayles, H. Garrison, Capt. D. S. Brown and Lieut. A. D. Leven.

Company H, Capt. A. H. Dyett, was ordered to the front and center and presented with the Brown trophy, won in rapid fire.

Following these presentations came evening parade, which was very creditably performed, and which concluded the military ceremonies. The drill floor was next taken possession of by the dancers, and the special guests were pleasantly entertained by Colonel Hotchkiss and his officers. Among the guests, besides General Roe and the reviewing party, were: Mrs. Roe and Mrs. Hotchkiss, Col. W. G. Bates, Col. J. T. Camp, Lieut. Col. E. E. Hardin, U.S.A., and Capt. J. W. Elmes.

The site for the new armory on Washington Heights has been approved by the armory board, and has the approval of the Mayor. It is a most desirable location in every respect, and one the city will do well to purchase as quickly as possible. There are no houses on the property to remove, and the armory could be constructed very rapidly and at a reasonable cost.

47TH N.Y.—COL. J. G. EDDY.

The 47th N.Y. was reviewed at its armory on the night of April 1, under command of Lieut. Col. Henry C. Barthman, who is acting colonel, while Brevet Brig. Gen. John G. Eddy, the commanding officer of the regiment, is acting brigade commander. It was equalized into twelve companies of twelve files and divided into three battalions for review in line of masses. Majors Thomas E. Jackson and Harry B. Baldwin and Capt. Ernest E. Jannicky, of Co. B, were the battalion commanders.

The members of the Veteran Association, between fifty and sixty in number, headed by Capt. Cortlandt St. John, the president of the association, marched out on the drill floor after the regiment had formed, and took a position opposite to and facing the regiment.

The review was taken by Col. Andrew D. Baird, a veteran of the Civil War, who had an honorary staff consisting of Captain St. John, Gen. J. V. Meserole, the first colonel of the 47th; Col. Charles B. Morton, Col. Lewis R. Stegman and Hubbard Hendrickson, all of whom were Civil War veterans.

The regiment creditably acquitted itself throughout the ceremony, immediately following which it was put through a short drill. The regiment was next reformed for parade with the several companies unequalized, in two battalions and in regimental line. Before the parade was dismissed State and regimental medals for long and faithful service were presented and were pinned on the breasts of the recipients by Colonel Baird.

Companies B and K, commanded by Capt. E. E. Jannicky and Charles E. Maxfield, respectively, were ordered to the front and center and to the former was presented the trophy offered by the officers for the company having the best percentage of marksmen at Creedmoor for the past season, while K was presented with the prize for the best figure of merit at Creedmoor on a general practice day and the senior and junior rifle match team trophies—three in all.

The guardsmen and their friends next enjoyed an excellent dance program, while Colonel Baird, the veterans of the regiment and other invited guests were hospitably entertained by the officers of the regiment. Among the special guests were Gen. John B. Frothingham, Brevet Brig. Gen. J. G. Eddy, Capt. Frank Dean, 13th Regt.

FLORIDA.

Adjutant General Foster, of Florida, under date of March 20, sends us the following interesting correspondence, relative to action being taken against the illegal wearing of uniforms:

"Live Oak, Florida, March 20, 1907.

"The Adjutant General, State of Florida,

"Sir: I have the honor to report that to-day, in the County Judge's Court of this county, one Harrison Bloodworth was convicted of wearing part of a uniform and insignia of rank prescribed by General Regulations for the use of active militia, under Section 697, General Statutes of the State of Florida, and sentenced to pay a fine of \$25, or to be confined in the county jail for a period of sixty days. Accused was passing through here, and when arrested was wearing a pair of blue trousers, with regulation stripe of commissioned officer. I placed him under arrest, obtained warrant and conducted prosecution for the State, with the above result. This is the first case prosecuted in this county, and I report same to you, according to your instructions. Very respectfully,

"A. E. Leslie, 1st Lieut., 1st Inf., F.S.T., comdg. Co. E."

"Adjutant General's Office, March 21, 1907.

"First Lieut. Archie E. Leslie,

"Co. E, 1st Inf., F.S.T., Live Oak, Florida,

"Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 20th instant, and congratulate you upon the action taken in this case and the result obtained. It is of great importance to every one in the military service, and should be to every citizen as well, that the uniform of the United States soldier should be preserved for the use of those only who are in the military service of their country, and not be indiscriminately worn by unauthorized persons.

"The fact that it is possible for any one to buy articles of military clothing, and that the Service uniform, bearing the stamp of the United States Quartermaster's Department, is commonly sold throughout the State as a substitute for overalls, is the means of cheapening the uniform and discrediting the military service generally in the eyes of the people. Fortunately, the Florida law provides a remedy which may be applied by those who are authorized to wear the uniform and appreciate the honor of doing so.

"It is earnestly hoped that officers at all the posts in the State, and members of the Regular establishment as well, will follow the example which you have set in this matter by causing the arrest and punishment of persons who violate this provision of our State law. As soon as it becomes generally known that the wearing of articles of the uniform by civilians will subject them to arrest, and possibly to imprisonment, even though they have purchased the articles in question, both the sale and wearing of military clothing will be effectually checked. Very respectfully,

J. Clifford R. Foster, Adjutant General.

"By command of the Governor:
J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER, Major Gen., F.S.T., A.G."



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ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

H. F. M.—Paymaster's clerks in the Navy are appointed by paymasters. They must have a thorough knowledge of keeping accounts.

A. T. asks: To whom to apply for a position on the Panama police force. Answer: Apply to Chief of Police, Ancon, Canal Zone, Panama.

F. L. asks: (1) Can a soldier re-enlist in the Navy as a ship's barber? (2) Can he purchase his discharge in the Navy, it being his first enlistment in the Navy, but fourth in the Army? (3) Where would I go to enlist for the Navy as ship's barber? Answer: (1) They do not enlist men for barber. This is a detail by the C.O. of a ship or station. (2) He can purchase his discharge after one year's service. (3) We would recommend that you communicate with a Navy recruiting office; there is one in most of the large cities.

INQUIRER asks: (1) Is the same salute rendered when "to the colors" is sounded at any time, as is paid to the "Star Spangled Banner"? (2) Another correspondent asks: What is the proper procedure of the officer of the day at an undress parade? There seems to be some doubt as to whether or not he should stand facing the flag during ceremony, at attention, or in a position of salute, i.e., with the right hand at the visor during the sounding of "to the colors." (1) Answer: No, only when "to the colors" is sounded by the field music while the flag is being lowered at retreat. (2) There is no such ceremony at present as "undress parade." It is presumed the inquirer has in mind the procedure at retreat roll call. The officer of the day, adjutant, or other officer designated to receive the results of the roll calls at retreat should remain facing towards the troops and stand at attention without raising the hand to the position of salute during the playing of the "Star Spangled Banner" or the sounding of "to the colors" while the flag is being lowered. This is what the General Staff decides.

M. P.—The Army transport Kilpatrick is to be used this summer in connection with the militia and artillery practice. The Meade remains about a month at New York, then goes to Newport News.

X. X. X. asks: (1) If Senate bill 3638, which passed last session of Congress does not do away with the fifty years of age provision in the naval retirement law. Answer: Yes. (2) Will Section 2, of E. 3638, relative to the commutation of rations, quarters, fuel, etc., apply to those already retired? Answer: It is not yet decided, but probably will not apply.

F. writes: For some years there has been in existence in New York city an organization known as the 1st Irish Volunteers, unattached either to the State or National forces, and now there is even a 2d Regiment, Irish Volunteers, in Brooklyn, and in the St. Patrick's day parade last these, with branch organizations of other States paraded as a brigade. Are not these organizations illegal, and why are they allowed to bear arms, engage in military drill and pose as military organizations when they have no legal status? Who are the proper ones to proceed against them? Answer: These organizations exist and parade with arms contrary to law. It is up to the Governor to enforce the law. This violation of law, however, is one which Governors have not dared to notice in past years, although their attention was called to the matter. Governor Hughes, if a proper protest is made to him, might take action.

REX.—Write to the Adjutant General of the Army, Washington, D.C., for the information you desire.

R. C. B. asks: The percentage of desertions in Marine Corps against proportionate number of men in U.S. Army. Answer: The Marine Corps does not publish the figures of desertion, and comparison is, therefore, impossible.

MARINE.—Enlisted men of the Marine Corps regularly detailed as messmen in a command, not to exceed in number one for every twenty men, shall receive the same compensation in addition to their monthly pay as is now or may hereafter be allowed to enlisted men of the Navy under like circumstances. Provided, however, that marines must serve as messmen a whole month to be entitled to this extra compensation, and shall not be paid for service as such for fractional parts of a month.

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NOTES FROM CUBA.

Camp Columbia, Cuba, March 26, 1907.

The American troops in Cuba have so far been fortunate in the extreme in regard to health conditions. At present there are very few men in any of the Army hospitals and no serious cases exist. Every precaution is being taken to keep the men in this splendid condition, and the Medical Department is winning the praise of everyone for its efficient labors. The most stringent rules have been put in force and the troops must live up to them. Every station where American troops are encamped is kept in perfect order and cleanliness is the watchword everywhere. Camp Columbia, for instance, where nearly all of the troops are stationed, is one of the cleanest places on the island. An inspection of the camp by General Barry and staff recently drew out many utterances of a praise-worthy nature.

A good example is being set for the Cubans. Not only are the American Army camps spots of hygienic purity and beauty; all of the principal cities of the island are undergoing a complete renovation, the result of which is better health conditions. Havana, especially, should feel grateful for what has been done in this direction. When the troops landed here last October the city was indeed in a shameful sanitary condition. Major Jefferson R. Kean, through his hard, constant, tireless efforts, has worked a miracle, and Havana looks better and more beautiful, and its citizens are safer and better protected from the various dread contagious diseases than ever before. Neither labor nor expense will be spared in converting the beautiful island of Cuba into a healthier place, and the United States, from highest authorities down to the men in the ranks, are deserving of the credit for the results.

Not a case of yellow fever is known to exist on the island, and never during the present intervention has there been a case among American soldiers. There has been a sprinkling of typhoid fever and some malarial cases, but, considering that the men are undergoing the ordeal of acclimatization, sickness is comparatively unknown. Another good condition is the paucity of accidents among the men.

Owing to these conditions the soldiers feel pleased and content. As far as a man's physical status is concerned, there is no better place to develop himself than the United States Army, and especially in Cuba. Fresh meats and vegetables have been plentiful, and in nearly all of the camps on the island the men feel satisfied with their mess. This has much to do with the health of the men.

Brig. Gen. T. H. Barry, the new commanding general of the Army of Pacification, and his pleasant wife, are so far well pleased with Cuba and are gaining friends everywhere. At the recent review, in which all the troops in the camp participated, and which was attended by Governor Magoon, General Rodriguez, of the Cuban Rural Guards, General Barry gave expression to much praise for the troops. During his tour of the various quarters here he is reported to have said that the men were in the best condition he had ever seen soldiers in while in the field. General Barry is soon to make a tour of inspection of all the American troops in Cuba. A Havana newspaper has that the purpose of the General's trip is to determine just how many troops will be required to relieve the present army. This set about rumors of the early return home of the present forces to be relieved by fresh troops from the States. But little credence is to be placed in rumors, and this seems unreasonable when it is considered that the troops now here are just becoming used to the island and can withstand the climate much better than fresh troops.

The Grafton fund has been contributed to more liberally and graciously by the soldiers in Cuba than anywhere else. There is scarcely a man who has failed to give something for the liberation of poor Grafton, whose case is considered one of the most pathetic in the history of the Army. On the evening of March 21 a masquerade ball was held at the Camp Columbia pavilion, which was well attended; the price of admission was twenty-five cents, and \$300 above expenses was made, all of which will be sent to the Army and Navy Journal. There is not an officer or enlisted man who has not given something to the Grafton fund.

A large force of mechanics is at work cleaning up and preparing to build several new quarters for the officers to replace those recently destroyed by fire. Inside of two months these buildings will be completed and ready for the officers and their families, who have been deprived of separate houses since the fire. In addition to these new buildings many other improvements are being made at Camp Columbia. All of the quarters of both enlisted men and officers have been repainted and repaired generally. Trees are being planted numerously on the "Officers' Row," and in every portion of the camp a general "house-cleaning" is continually going on.

The coming visit of Secretary Taft to Cuba is looked to with much interest. Cuban politicians are swarming to Havana and preparing to give the Secretary a huge demonstration, it is said. It is probable that the troops of Camp Columbia will give one of their magnificent reviews for Secretary Taft.

On March 24 the last game scheduled to be played by the Camp Columbia League took place between the Marines and Artillery and resulted in a one-sided score of 8 to 0. Fitcher Sabens, the fastest twirler in the league, did the work for the Artillery, striking out twelve men. The Marine Club has won the pennant while the Artillery team holds second place, the Cavalry third, and the Engineers are tail-enders. The season has been an exciting one, and many good games have been played. Each member of the Marine team will be presented with a gold watch fob by the two American newspapers of Havana. An All-Soldier team is being organized to meet one of the Cuban National League clubs. Sabens, the speediest little southpaw ever seen in Cuba, has all kinds of admirers. Buckley, of the Marines, and Brown, of the Cavalry, have also won many compliments for their speedy work in the box.

Since the ending of the Lenten season many pretty parties and entertainments are taking place. American military people are becoming very popular among the social set of Havana. The city is full of beautiful homes, beautiful women and beautiful entertainments, and remarkable congeniality is noticeable between the American and Spanish social circles. Camp Columbia is fairly alive with social zeal.

One of the pleasantest events at Camp Columbia was the officers' hop given on the evening of March 23. The camp pavilion was charmingly decorated with bunting, flags, and

palms. The music by the 27th Infantry orchestra was indeed lovely. Mrs. Barry and Miss Barry made their initial appearance in Camp Columbia circles, having but recently arrived from the States. General Barry entertained a small circle of friends recently, most prominent among whom was Governor Magoon. Major and Mrs. Baker entertained a number of friends at cards not long since. Mrs. Darrah, wife of Capt. T. W. Darrah, 27th Inf., entertained at bridge on the evening of the 20th.

Lieut. and Mrs. Allan Rutherford are visiting in Havana. Capt. H. L. Gilchrist, Med. Dept., has been called to the States on account of the illness of his father at Washington. Moonlight horseback rides are popular just now. Many charming young women are guests at various homes in Camp Columbia. Automobile parties are numerous. At this season it is lovely weather, and about the prettiest place on the globe is Cuba.

Colonel Mann, who has been in Cuba on special duty at headquarters, will leave soon to take command of the 8th Infantry, to which he was recently assigned. Major E. R. Lowndes, of the Marines, who was thrown from a horse some time ago and badly injured, is recovering and will soon be able to be out. Mrs. Wren, wife of Capt. W. C. Wren, will leave for the States during April.

A tea was given on the cruiser Columbia on the evening of March 20, which was attended by numerous military people and proved a successful affair. Comdr. J. M. Bowyer, who will be relieved shortly of command of the cruiser Columbia to go to Washington, has been a splendid entertainer and won a multitude of friends at Havana. Saturday evening, March 23, the Camp Columbia engineers gave a delightful party on Marianao beach. On the afternoon of March 23 Major and Mrs. Moses gave a card party at the Officers' Club.

Gen. Powell Clayton, father of Capt. Powell Clayton, Jr., is here visiting his son. Colonel Millard F. Waltz, who succeeds Colonel Mann, has arrived. Lieut. J. E. Semmes, U.S.M.C., who has been in Manzanillo, has returned to Camp Columbia and assumed command of Co. C, of the Marines.

A team from the cruiser Columbia played a game of baseball on March 24 with Fort Canabanas and won by a score of 10 to 8. On March 25 the Marines and Cavalry played a postponed game, which resulted in a victory for the Marines by a score of 9 to 4.

Capt. George G. Gately, commanding the 14th Battery, took his men recently on a highly pleasing road march to the fort of the Cuban Battery, No. 5, in command of Captain Silva. It was very instructive to the men, and the Cuban soldiers showed them every courtesy. Soldiers love to see new and strange scenes and such road marches are considered by them as the best sort of education.

Day by day the various organizations of the Army of Pacification are dwindling away, owing to the large number of men who are being discharged. Very few recruits have come to Cuba to fill up the deficiency.

NOTES OF PARANG.

Parang, Mindanao, Feb. 10, 1907.

The enterprising city of Zamboanga will throw open her gates on the 12th of this month to welcome all nationalities in the Philippine Islands to one of the greatest fairs that has been held since the Americans came to this archipelago. It will be the means of forming new associations among the people, promoting business, and showing the resources of the islands. The dates of Jolo, Mindanao and Sulu will be there, with their representative people and their native goods to market. The Army will be there also, with some of the best of us, as Co. D, under command of Capt. A. M. Wetherill, and Lieut. L. E. Hargrave, are going for duty during the fair and will take with them the 19th Infantry band.

Major J. B. Goe and Co. H, 19th Inf., have returned to this post. Last September they went to Cotabato for temporary duty. Major George Williamson, chief Q.M., Dept. of Mindanao, was a visitor during the past week. Lieut. R. C. Taylor, who has been on duty at Malabang for some months, has returned. Capt. James M. Graham and his family are recent arrivals. Lieut. Sydney H. Hopsen, who has been on temporary duty at Cotabato, is also here.

We must not forget to mention that our minstrel troupe has engaged the Zamboanga opera house for the three nights of the fair, when they will entice the unsuspecting public and clean up many pesos.

Lieut. William P. Screws has returned, after temporary duty at Malabang, but leaves in a few days to attend the division meet in Manila.

Wednesday, Feb. 6, the town of Malabang was destroyed by fire, causing a property loss of about 100,000 pesos, leaving several hundred Chinese, Filipinos and Moros homeless and hungry, and they are moving into our town of Parang. Malabang was one of the most thriving towns along this coast. It had one of the largest coffee and rubber markets, and plans for rebuilding the stores are well under way.

Some fine baseball is being played and a good game was enjoyed Sunday between Companies I and D, resulting in a victory for the latter by a score of 4 to 3. Co. G has finished practice on the range, and scored forty-one marksmen, while Co. D made forty-four. Cos. G and H are now shooting. Co. A, under command of Capt. Berkeley Enoch, leaves on the steamer Lisicum Monday to take post in the military meet in Manila.

Capt. and Mrs. T. O. Murphy leave on the Seward on Feb. 11, en route to Manila, to spend a month's leave in China. The hop on Friday was one of the social successes of this week, a reunion of many who have been absent for the past few months, and a number of guests in the garrison. The sacred concerts on Sunday mornings by the 19th Infantry band are quite a feature in the post and much appreciated.

Mrs. Howell, wife of Capt. Park Howell, Med. Dept., stationed at Cotabato, has been visiting friends in the post this week. Mrs. Edward Croft is visiting friends in the garrison, and one of the most enjoyable bridge parties was given by Mrs. Murphy in her honor. The winners of the beautiful prize were Mrs. Graham, Miss Budlong and Mrs. Miller. Mrs. J. F. Huston and Mrs. E. S. Walton leave this week for Zamboanga, where they will be the guests of friends during the fair.

MANILA NOTES.

Manila, P.I., Feb. 19, 1907.

Yesterday morning the grand Division Athletic Meet opened its five days' sessions at Pasay, near Manila. For the past week our troops from all over the Islands have been gathering in camp. The first day of the field sports began in a blaze of glory. Three hours are allowed during the heat of the day for lunch and rest. The morning events were most interesting, being first a naval maneuver by marines, under the command of Major John Twigg Myers, U.S.M.C. They landed on Pasay beach under protecting fire from the four big U.S. cruisers that are lying at anchor in Manila bay. The encampment was for the time being supposed to be an enemy, which the marines captured in the most gallant and earnest manner. The marines then gave a beautiful exhibition drill, reinforced by one thousand sailors from the West Virginia, Colorado, Pennsylvania and Maryland. When Admiral W. H. Brownson, U.S. Navy, commanding the Asiatic Fleet in these waters, arrived he was met and escorted by Troop D, 4th Cav. Major Gen. John F. Weston, commanding the Department of Luzon, was taken care of by Troop E, 7th Cav. The band of the 8th Cavalry played "Garry Owen," which all the old comrades of the early military life of General Weston will recognize.

The afternoon sports were equally brilliant, the Governor General of the Philippines, Gen. James F. Smith, arrived, accompanied by Col. John G. D. Knight, chief of staff, and his own military aide, Major Robert Houston Noble, 3d Inf. The division commander, Major Gen. Leonard Wood, returned last evening from a trip to the Southern Islands and was accorded a hearty welcome on reaching the camping grounds today in addition to his official salute. On Feb. 12 a fair opened in Zamboanga, given by the Moros. General Wood spent a day at the fair, and was received with joy by the Moros, who

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regard him as their best friend. General Wood was the first governor of this Moro district, and started this tribe on the right road to industry and peaceful arts, so that the island is a monument to General Wood and to Major David Sheridan Stanley, who, as chief quartermaster of the Department of Mindanao, did a mighty work among the Moros.

Mrs. Nugent, wife of Capt. George F. Nugent, gave a beautifully appointed bridge party at her residence, Army and Navy hotel, Malate, last Thursday morning. Her guests were: Mrs. Leonard Wood, Mrs. Hoff, Mrs. Andrews, Mrs. McCarthy, Mrs. Deakney, Mrs. Willing, Miss Stanley, Miss Terry, of Cavite; Mrs. Schofield, Mrs. Jurich, Mrs. Elliott, Mrs. Clarke, Mrs. Shields, Mrs. Mitchell, Mrs. King, Mrs. Charles Smith, Mrs. Seaton, Mrs. Robertson and Mrs. Patton. The first prize, a handsome drawn work linen, was won by Mrs. Shields; second, a lacquer tray, by Mrs. Jurich. Mrs. Elliott, wife of Comdr. John Morris Elliott, U.S.N., gave a morning bridge party at No. 9 San José last week. About the same ladies were her guests that met at Mrs. Nugent's. Mrs. Mitchell, of the Navy, won first honors, a handsome Japanese incense burner, and Mrs. J. K. Thompson, as second, received six Canton china cups and saucers. Miss Alice Riggs Bartlett, sister of Lieutenant Bartlett, U.S.M.C., is visiting Mrs. Elliott from her brother's station at Olongapo.

Mrs. and Miss Stanley entertained at dinner recently in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Swift, of Detroit, Mich. Other guests were: Mrs. Kennon, Capt. and Mrs. Nugent, Captain Langhorne and Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Rossiter, of the Presbyterian church. Admiral Brownson's two daughters, Mrs. Tooker and Miss Brownson, who have been staying at the Delmonico hotel visiting their father, left Manila on Friday last for a trip through Japan and China. On Feb. 14 Mrs. Higgins, wife of Mr. Horace L. Higgins, president of the Manila and Daguupan railway, had an excursion, by private car, to San Fernando, Pangasinan province, in compliment to Admiral Brownson; the rest of the party were: Mrs. Tooker, Miss Brownson, Mrs. J. A. Settle, Master William Settle, Dr. and Mrs. Tavera, Mr. and Mrs. Rafael Reyes, Misses Inzuarraga, Captain Ward, U.S.N., Messrs. Jones, Berry and Butler, all of the Navy. At San Fernando part of the day was spent at the palatial home of Mr. Isadore Santos, said to be the richest man in Pangasinan province. A native band was in attendance, and dancing was enjoyed. A dinner of thirty-six covers was given that for elegance would have done honor to any house in the national capital of our own home land.

THE 17TH AT CAMAGUEY.

Camaguey, Cuba, March 24, 1907.

An event of unusual interest in Camaguey was the benefit hop given for the Army Relief Association by the 1st Battalion and Headquarters of the 17th Infantry. Aside from its success as a benevolent undertaking, the affair was a most attractive one socially. The entire American colony joined most enthusiastically in making it a success, and many Cubans testified to their friendship for the American Army, and their appreciation of its losses and sacrifices in their behalf by their presence and aid. The beautiful sala of the Hotel Camaguey formed the hop-room for the occasion, and was profusely decorated with royal palms and festoons of our national colors, while many-hued electric lights added to the beauty of the scene. At one end of the sala was an extremely pretty bowler of palms and flags, in which Mrs. Snyder served most delicious punch and sandwiches, while at the other end of the room was an equally attractive corner, presided over by Mrs. Hunt. Mrs. Snyder wore a pale amber-colored gown with corsage bouquet of dark-red roses, which was most becoming; Mrs. Hunt was gowned in pale blue silk mull, trimmed in Valenciennes; Mrs. Van Orsdale in embroidered crepe, while Mrs. Cochran wore a handsome gown of black. These four members of the Army Relief were assisted in receiving by Mrs. Cheston, Mrs. Young, of the American colony, and Messrs. Molins and McMillan, representing the Cuban society. The music was perfectly rendered by the 17th Infantry band, and was enjoyed not only by the dancers, but by many listeners in the beautiful patio of the hotel. The affair was successful financially beyond expectation, \$250 being realized. Too much credit cannot be given to the members of the section present in Camaguey for their untiring and most successful efforts to aid this worthy cause.

A very pretty compliment was paid Col. John T. Van Orsdale on the occasion of his birthday lately in the shape of a serenade by the 17th Infantry band. He was also the guest of honor in the evening at a bridge party given by Capt. and Mrs. H. J. Hunt, when his health was drunk in most delicious punch. The men's prize, a bridge whist set, was won by Captain Moore, and the ladies', a piece of Cuban lace, by Mrs. Van Orsdale.

Mrs. Tucker, wife of Lieut. Col. W. F. Tucker, Pay Dept., spent several days here recently visiting her son, Lieut. Logan Tucker, of the Marine Corps. Capt. R. C. Davis, of this regiment, now on duty in Havana, made two flying trips here recently. While we miss Captain Davis and his attractive wife, we are glad to learn that they are both enjoying this glimpse of Havana life.

Brig. Gen. T. H. Barry and staff are expected this week on a tour of inspection. It will be a pleasure to the 17th to have him see the newly-completed and comfortable barracks in which the men of the 1st Battalion are at last housed, after living in tents since practically the first of last July. The barracks were built entirely by the labor of the enlisted men.

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STATIONS OF THE ARMY.

DIVISION AND DEPARTMENT COMMANDS.

1. Atlantic Division—Major Gen. James F. Wade, U.S.A. Hqrs., Governors Island, N.Y. Department of the East—Major Gen. Frederick D. Grant, U.S.A. Hqrs., Governors Island, N.Y. Department of the Gulf—Hqrs., Atlanta, Ga. Brig. Gen. William S. Edgerly, U.S.A.
2. Northern Division—Hqrs., Chicago, Ill. Major Gen. Adolphus W. Greely, U.S.A. Department of the Lakes—Brig. Gen. William H. Carter, U.S.A. Hqrs., new Federal building, Chicago, Ill. Department of the Missouri—Major Gen. A. W. Greely, U.S.A., in temporary command. Hqrs., Omaha, Neb. Department of Dakota—Brig. Gen. John W. Bubb, U.S.A. Hqrs., St. Paul, Minn.
3. Southwestern Division—Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston, U.S.A. Hqrs., St. Louis, Mo. Department of Texas—Brig. Gen. William S. McCaskey, U.S.A. Hqrs., San Antonio, Tex. Department of the Colorado—Brig. Gen. Constant Williams, U.S.A. Hqrs., Denver, Colo.
4. Pacific Division—Hqrs., San Francisco, Cal. Lieut. Gen. Arthur MacArthur, U.S.A. General MacArthur will be relieved from command of the Pacific Division and the Department of California on April 30, and will then proceed to Milwaukee, Wis., for duty. Department of California—Lieut. Gen. Arthur MacArthur, U.S.A., in temporary command. Hqrs., San Francisco, Cal. Department of the Columbia—Hqrs., Vancouver Bks., Wash. Col. T. C. Woodbury, 3d Inf., U.S.A.
5. Philippines Division—Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A. Hqrs., Manila, P.I. Department of Luzon—Major Gen. John F. Weston, U.S.A. Hqrs., Manila, P.I. Department of the Visayas—Brig. Gen. Albert L. Mills, U.S.A. Hqrs., Iloilo, P.I. Department of Mindanao—Hqrs., Zamboanga, P.I. Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, U.S.A.

Army of Cuban Pacification—Hqrs., Havana, Cuba. Brig. Gen. Thomas H. Barry, U.S.A., commanding.

ENGINEERS.

Band, Washington Bks., D.C.; A and B, Manila, P.I., to sail for Ft. Mason, Cal., for station on Aug. 15, 1907; C and D, Ft. Mason, Cal., to sail for Manila from San Francisco July 5; E, F, G, H, I, L and M, address Havana, Cuba; K, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

HOSPITAL CORPS.

A, Havana, Cuba; B, Presidio San Francisco, Cal.; C, Washington Bks., D.C.

SIGNAL CORPS.

Hqrs., Washington, D.C.; A, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; B, D and H, Ft. Omaha, Neb.; C, Valdez, Alaska; G, Ft. Wood, N. Y.; E, Benicia Bks., Cal.; I, address Havana, Cuba; F and L, in P.I.; K, Ft. Gibson, Alaska.

CAVALRY.

1st Cav.—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Ft. Clark, Texas; E, F, G and H, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas.

2d Cav.—Hqrs., A, B, C and D, Ft. Assiniboine, Mont.; E, F, G and H, Ft. Riley, Kas.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Snelling, Minn.

3d Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.

4th Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I. Will sail for the United States and take station as follows: Two troops on July 15, 1907, to Fort Yellowstone; headquarters, band and ten troops on Oct. 15, 1907; headquarters, band and two squadrons to Fort Meade, and the remaining two troops to Fort Keogh.

5th Cav.—Hqrs., A, B, C and D, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; E and G, Ft. Duchesne, Utah; H, I and K, Ft. Wingate, N.M.; F and M, Ft. Apache, Ariz.; L, Whipple Bks., Ariz. Troop M will proceed to Ft. Wingate, N.M., for station in April, 1907, and Troop H to Ft. Apache, Ariz.

6th Cav.—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Ft. Meade, Wyo.; I, L and M, Ft. Keogh, Mont.; J and K, Ft. Yellowstone, Wyo. Hqrs. and nine troops will sail for Manila on Sept. 5, 1907, and three troops on Jan. 5, 1908, to relieve 4th Cavalry.

7th Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I. Will sail for the U.S. June 15, 1907, and will take station as follows: Headquarters, band and one squadron to Fort Riley, one squadron to Fort Leavenworth, and one squadron to Fort Sheridan.

8th Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I. To be relieved by 10th Cavalry, and sail for the U.S. April 15, taking station as follows: Hqrs., band and two squadrons to Fort Robinson, and one squadron to Fort D. A. Russell.

9th Cav.—Hqrs., A, B, C and D, Ft. Riley, Kas.; E, F, G and H, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Sheridan, Ill. Hqrs. and nine troops will sail for Manila, May 5, and two troops on Aug. 5, 1907, to relieve the 7th Cavalry; Troop G will remain in the U.S. at Ft. Leavenworth.

10th Cav.—Address Hqrs., A, C, D, E, F, G, H, K and L, Manila, P.I.; B and I, Ft. Robinson, Neb., and M, Ft. Riley, Kas. Two troops will sail for Manila on June 5, 1907, and one troop will remain in the U.S.

11th Cav.—Hqrs., A, I, K, L and M, Pinar Del Rio, Cuba; E, F, G and H, Havana, Cuba; A, B, C and D, Ft. Des Moines, Iowa.

12th Cav.—Entire regiment Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga.

13th Cav.—Hqrs., A, E, F, G and H, Ft. Meyer, Va.; A, B, C and D, Ft. Riley, Kas.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Sill, Okla.

14th Cav.—Hqrs., A, B, C and D, Ft. Walla Walla, Wash.; E, F, G, H, I and M, Presidio S.F., Cal.; K and L, Boise Bks., Idaho.

15th Cav.—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Havana, Cuba; E, F, G and H, Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.

ARTILLERY CORPS.

Field Artillery.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Battery and Station. | Battery and Station. |
| 1st. Presidio, S.F., Cal. | 18th. Havana, Cuba. |
| 2d. Ft. Riley, Kas. | 19th. Ft. Russell, Wyo. |
| 3d. Ft. Meyer, Va. | 20th. Ft. Riley, Kas. |
| 4th. Ft. Myer, Va. | 21st. Ft. Sheridan, Ill. |
| 5th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. | 22d. Ft. Riley, Kas. |
| 6th. Ft. Sam Houston, Tex. | 23d. Manila, P.I. |
| 7th. Ft. Riley, Kas. | 24th. Manila, P.I. |
| 8th. Manila, P.I. | 25th. Ft. Riley, Kas. |
| 9th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. | 26th. Manila, P.I. To sail for |
| 10th. Ft. Snelling, Minn. | Vancouver Bks., Wash., |
| 11th. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas. | June 15, 1907, for station. |
| 12th. Ft. Russell, Wyo. | 27th. Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt. Will |
| 13th. Manila, P.I. | sail from San Francisco |
| 14th. Havana, Cuba. | for Manila May 5. |
| 15th. Ft. Sam Houston, Tex. | 28th. Vancouver Bks., Wash. |
| 16th. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas. | 29th. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas. |
| 17th. Havana, Cuba. | 30th. Ft. Snelling, Minn. |

COAST ARTILLERY.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Company and Station. | Company and Station. |
| 1st. Ft. Levee, Me. | 64th. Ft. Miley, Cal. |
| 2d. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y. | 65th. Presidio S.F., Cal. |
| 3d. Ft. Moultrie, S.C. | 66th. Presidio S.F., Cal. |
| 4th. Ft. DuPont, Del. | 67th. Presidio S.F., Cal. |
| 5th. Ft. Williams, Me. | 68th. Ft. Baker, Cal. |
| 6th. Ft. Monroe, Va. | 69th. Ft. Monroe, Va. |
| 7th. Ft. Banks, Mass. | 70th. Presidio S.F., Cal. |
| 8th. Ft. Preble, Me. | 71st. Ft. Casey, Wash. |
| 9th. Ft. Warren, Mass. | 72d. Ft. Scriven, Ga. |
| 10th. Presidio S.F., Cal. | 73d. Ft. Monroe, Va. |
| 11th. Ft. Schuyler, N.Y. | 74th. Ft. Scriven, Ga. |
| 12th. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y. | 75th. Ft. Morgan, Ala. |
| 13th. Ft. Monroe, Va. | 76th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. |
| 14th. Ft. Greble, R.I. | 77th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. |
| 15th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. | 78th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C. |
| 16th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C. | 79th. Ft. Caswell, N.C. |
| 17th. Ft. Washington, Md. | 80th. Key West Bks., Fla. |
| 18th. Ft. Schuyler, N.Y. | 81st. Ft. Schuyler, N.Y. |
| 19th. Ft. Caswell, N.C. | 82d. Ft. Totten, N.Y. |
| 20th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. | 83d. Ft. Revere, Mass. |
| 21st. Ft. Howard, Md. | 84th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y. |
| 22d. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. | 85th. Ft. Casey, Wash. |
| 23d. Ft. McKinley, Me. | 86th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y. |
| 24th. Ft. McKinley, Me. | 87th. Ft. Totten, N.Y. |
| 25th. Ft. Miley, Cal. | 88th. Ft. Mansfield, R.I. |
| 26th. Ft. Flagler, Wash. | 89th. Ft. Banks, Mass. |
| 27th. Presidio S.F., Cal. | 90th. Ft. McKinley, Me. |
| 28th. Ft. Rosecrans, Cal. | 91st. Jackson Bks., La. |
| 29th. Presidio S.F., Cal. | 92d. Ft. Flagler, Wash. Or- |
| 30th. Ft. Worden, Wash. | dered to Ft. Worden, |
| 31st. Ft. Caswell, N.C. | Wash. |
| 32d. Ft. Baker, Cal. | 93d. Ft. Stevens, Ore. |
| 33d. Ft. Columbia, Wash. | 94th. Ft. Flagler, Wash. |
| 34th. Ft. Stevens, Ore. | 95th. (Torpedo Co.) Ft. Han- |
| 35th. Ft. Monroe, Va. | cock, N.J. |
| 36th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C. | 96th. Ft. Warren, Mass. |
| 37th. Ft. McKinley, Me. | 97th. Ft. Adams, R.I. |
| 38th. Presidio S.F., Cal. | 98th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y. |
| 39th. Ft. De Soto, Fla. | 99th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C. |
| 40th. Ft. Howard, Md. | 100th. Ft. Terry, N.Y. |
| 41st. Ft. Monroe, Va. | 101st. Ft. Totten, N.Y. |
| 42d. Ft. Mott, N.Y. | 102d. Ft. Adams, R.I. |
| 43d. Ft. Terry, N.Y. | 103d. Ft. Howard, Md. |
| 44th. Ft. Washington, Md. | 104th. Ft. Washington, Md. |
| 45th. Ft. DuPont, Del. | 105th. Presidio S.F., Cal. |
| 46th. Ft. Strong, Mass. | 106th. Ft. Flagler, Wash. |
| 47th. Ft. Hunt, Va. | 107th. Ft. Preble, Me. |
| 48th. Ft. Hancock, N.J. | 108th. Ft. Worden, Wash. |
| 49th. Ft. Williams, Me. | 109th. Ft. Greble, R.I. |
| 50th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y. | 110th. Ft. Adams, R.I. |
| 51st. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y. | 111th. Ft. Adams, Fla. |
| 52d. Ft. Rodman, Mass. | 112th. Ft. DuPont, Del. |
| 53d. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y. | 113th. Ft. Hancock, N.J. |
| 54th. (Torpedo Depot Co.), | 114th. Ft. Totten, N.Y. |
| Ft. Totten, N.Y. | 115th. Ft. Rosecrans, Cal. |
| 55th. Ft. Hancock, N.J. | 116th. Ft. Scriven, Ga. |
| 56th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y. | 117th. Ft. Adams, R.I. |
| 57th. (Torpedo Company), | 118th. Ft. Monroe, Va. |
| Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y. | 119th. Ft. Mott, N.Y. |
| 58th. (Torpedo Company), | 120th. (Torpedo Company), |
| Ft. Monroe, Va. | Ft. Strong, Mass. |
| 59th. Ft. Andrews, Boston. | 121st. Key West Bks., Fla. |
| 60th. (Torpedo Co.), Presidio | 122d. Key West, Fla. |
| S.F., Cal. | 123d. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y. |
| 61st. Ft. Baker, Cal. | 124th. Ft. Andrews, Mass. |
| 62d. Ft. Worden, Wash. | 125th. Ft. Terry, N.Y. |
| 63d. Ft. Casey, Wash. | 126th. Ft. Worden, Wash. |

INFANTRY.

- 1st Inf.—Manila, P.I.
- 2d Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.
- 3d Inf.—Hqrs., and E, F, G and H, Ft. Lawton, Wash.; A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Ft. Wright, Wash.
- 4th Inf.—Hqrs., and E, F, I, K, L and M, Ft. Thomas, Ky.; A, B, C and D, Ft. Mackenzie, Wyo.; G and H, Washington Bks., D.C.
- 5th Inf.—Hqrs., E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, address Havana, Cuba; A, B, C and D, Plattsburg, N.Y.
- 6th Inf.—Hqrs., and A, B, C and D, Ft. Harrison, Mont.; E, F, G and H, Ft. Lincoln, N.D.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Missoula, Mont.
- 7th Inf.—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Ft. Wayne, Mich.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Brady, Mich.
- 8th Inf.—Manila, P.I.
- 9th Inf.—A, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Manila, P.I.; will sail for the U.S. July 15, 1907, and will take station at Fort Sam Houston, Tex. B, Plattsburg Bks., N.Y.; will proceed to Ft. Sam Houston in May, 1907.
- 10th Inf.—Hqrs., band and Cos. E and F, Ft. William H. Seward, Alaska; C and D, Ft. Gibson, Alaska; H, Ft. Davis, Alaska; A, Ft. Liscum, Alaska; B, Ft. Egbert, Alaska; G, Ft. St. Michael, Alaska; I, K, L and M, Honolulu, H.I.
- 11th Inf.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Havana, Cuba; I, K, L and M, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.
- 12th Inf.—Hqrs., E, F, G and H, Ft. Jay, N.Y.; A, B, C and D, Ft. Porter, N.Y.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Niagara, N.Y.
- 13th Inf.—Entire regiment Manila, P.I. Will sail for the U.S. Sept. 15, 1907, and will take station at Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.
- 14th Inf.—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Vancouver Bks., Wash.; E, Presidio Monterey, Cal.
- 15th Inf.—Entire regiment Manila, P.I. Will sail for the U.S. Nov. 15, 1907, and take station at Ft. Douglas, Utah.
- 16th Inf.—Entire regiment Manila, P.I. Will sail for the U.S. Aug. 15, 1907, and will take station as follows: Hqrs., band and two battalions to Ft. Crook; two companies to Ft. Logan H. Roots, and two companies to Ft. Reno.
- 17th Inf.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Havana, Cuba; I, K, L and M, Ft. McPherson, Ga.
- 18th Inf.—Entire regiment Ft. Leavenworth, Kas. Will sail for Manila Oct. 5, 1907, and relieve 15th Infantry.
- 19th Inf.—Entire regiment Manila, P.I. Will sail for the U.S. May 15, 1907, and take station as follows: Hqrs., band and one battalion to Ft. Bliss, Tex.; one battalion to Ft. Reno, and one battalion to Ft. McIntosh.
- 20th Inf.—Entire regiment Presidio, Monterey, Cal.
- 21st Inf.—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, at Ft. Logan, Colo.; F, Whipple Bks., Ariz.
- 22d Inf.—Hqrs., and A, B, D, I, K, L and M, Ft. McDowell, Cal.; E, F, G and H, Alcatraz Island, Cal.; C, Presidio of Monterey, Cal.
- 23d Inf.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Madison Bks., N.Y.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Ontario, N.Y.
- 24th Inf.—Manila, P.I.
- 25th Inf.—Hqrs., and E, F, G and H, Ft. Bliss, Texas; A, B, C and D, Ft. Reno, Okla.; I, K, L and M, Ft. McIntosh, Texas. Will sail for Manila in 1907 at conclusion of Brownsville inquiry, and relieve 20th Infantry.
- 26th Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. Sam Houston, Tex. Will sail for Manila June 5, 1907, and relieve 16th Infantry.
- 27th Inf.—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Havana, Cuba; I, K, L and M, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.

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28th Inf.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Havana, Cuba; I, K, L and M, Ft. Snelling, Minn.

29th Inf.—A, B, C, D, E, F, I, K, L and M, Ft. Douglas, Utah; G and H, Ft. Duchesne, Utah. To sail for Manila Aug. 5, 1907, and relieve 13th Infantry.

30th Inf.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Ft. Crook, Neb.; E and F, Ft. Logan H. Roots, Ark.; G and H, Ft. Reno, O.T. Will sail for Manila July 5, 1907, and relieve 16th Infantry.

Porto Rico Provisional Regiment.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D and E, San Juan; F, G and H, Henry Bks., Cayey.

Philippine Scouts—Cos. 1 to 50, Manila, P.I.

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All mail for troops in Cuba should be addressed to Havana.

ARMY TORPEDO PLANTERS.

GENERAL HENRY J. HUNT—1st Lieut. Alfred A. Maybach, A.C., commanding. At Ft. Totten, N.Y., the permanent station of the vessel. Enlisted detachment from 54th Co., C.A., on board.

GENERAL HENRY KNOX—Capt. Frank G. Mauldin, A.C., commanding. 2d Lieut. Lloyd B. Magruder, A.C., attached. Fort Dade, Fla. Enlisted detachment 57th Co., C.A., on board.

COLONEL GEORGE ARMISTEAD—Capt. Frank K. Ferguson, A.C., commanding. 2d Lieut. Haldan U. Tompkins, A.C., attached. Fort Barrancas, Fla. Enlisted detachment from 54th Co., C.A., on board.

MAJOR SAMUEL RINGGOLD—Capt. George T. Patterson, A.C., commanding. 2d Lieut. Richard H. Jordan, A.C., attached. Fort Moultrie. Enlisted detachment from 120th Co., C.A., on board.

BANDS.

Engineer band, Washington Bks., D.C.; Military Academy band, West Point, N.Y.; Artillery Corps bands—1st, Ft. Moultrie, S.C.; 2d, Ft. Williams, Me.; 3d, Presidio S.F., Cal.; 4th, Ft. Monroe, Va.; 5th, Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.; 6th, Ft. Worden, Wash.; 7th, Ft. Adams, R.I.; 8th, Ft. Barrancas, Fla.; 9th, Key West, Fla.; 10th, Ft. Banks, Mass.; 11th, Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.; 12th, Ft. Totten, N.Y.; 13th, Ft. DuPont, Del.; 14th, Ft. Scriven, Ga.

DATES SET FOR SAILING OF TRANSPORTS.

Sailing from San Francisco.	Sailing from Manila.
SHERMAN.....April 5	THOMAS.....April 15
LOGAN.....May 6	LOGAN.....March 15
THOMAS.....June 5	SHERMAN.....May 15
	LOGAN.....June 15

FOREIGN ITEMS OF INTEREST.

How rapidly Western ideals are gaining the ascendancy in Japan is strikingly illustrated by a story which recently appeared in the Kobe Herald. According to that journal Dr. Yamakawa, formerly president of Tokio University, offered to present a picture of a famous man or woman to the Iriye primary school, Hiogo, and asked that a vote of the children be taken to choose the subject of the portrait. The 343 boys and girls of the school were asked to write down the name of their favorite great man or woman. Washington and Lincoln came out at the head of the list, with sixty-nine and fifty-three votes, respectively, while Togo came third with only twenty-eight votes; then followed after him, with one exception, Florence Nightingale, four other Japanese, then Admiral Nelson, then six Japanese, then Bismarck, with five votes; then two more Japanese, and Napoleon with four votes. Among the scattering were President Roosevelt, Galileo, Columbus, Socrates and, strange to relate, Peter the Great and Admiral Makharoff, of Russia.

General Botha, Prime Minister of the Transvaal, was presented with an address by the corporation of Cape Town on March 27. In replying to it General Botha said that he desired the two races, Boer and British, to make one fine race. All had made mistakes in the past, he himself included. He was going to England to look after the interests of South Africa and to show that English empire was as safe in the hands of a Boer Ministry as in those of any other Ministry. General Botha's special purpose in visiting England at this time is to attend a conference of colonial premiers which will be held in London shortly.

At Neufahrwasser, West Prussia, March 25, artillery practice against balloons began. Two free balloons, released at sea, were fired on as they floated landward. One of them was torn by three shrapnel shells and came down. The other floated inland uninjured. A captive balloon, towed within range by a tug, was also brought down.

How serious was the need of the radical reforms now under way in the British army is shown to some extent in an article by Surgeon General Evatt, which appears in the London Lancet. He declares that until a comparatively recent period the inner life of the army was lamentably bad, but that at present, slowly and painfully, better conditions are developing in the barracks, fairer discipline is being established, officers show signs of in-

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creased devotion, and the men are enjoying better quarters, better light, better ventilation and better cooking. These elements, the Surgeon General points out, are gradually nationalizing the soldier's life and opening the barracks to the nation as a whole instead of to given classes. He adds, however, that much yet remains to be done, and he notes that it was only after much effort that the Government was induced to give the soldier a third shirt. Until a year or two ago the soldiers' sheets were only changed once a month, and still a good deal is required in the way of bathing accommodation. Last year 15,000 soldiers went into hospital with ague, and probably many more suffered and did not report sickness. The Surgeon General says that in a single county last year hundreds of soldiers discharged from the army went through the tramp wards of the workhouses as waifs without work. Thus, though a good deal has been done, a great deal more is required before the army can become what Surgeon General Ewart would like to see it—a high school for the young men of the land, and a training institution raising each individual in it to higher ideas.

Of the British army, the Army and Navy Gazette says: "It is, unfortunately, true that the army is not the place for poor men. A correspondent who has addressed us on this aspect of the question would not advise any young man to enter the Army who has not £200 or £300 a year of his own. This is the smallest sum he says upon which any young fellow can live in an ordinary line regiment, even with economy, while sports such as hunting and shooting are out of the question even then."

A test which may prove of very great importance to the militia of Canada is now in process of trial at Ottawa. It is to prove whether or not, in time of war, the ordinary "bob-sleighs," which practically every farmer possesses, could be used for carrying the ordinary twelve-pound gun in winter. A set of the regular sloop-sleighs which are used by the farmers, has been built by the Ottawa Car Company, and the gun and seats fixed on the hind sleigh, with the limber boxes on the front sleigh. After inspection by Major General Lake the outfit will be forwarded to Kingston, to be further experimented with there.

A very singular court-martial was recently held at Bangalore, in India, on a sergeant of the 14th Hussars, who

had the temerity to allow his wife to quit the regiment and return to England, without first obtaining the permission of the commanding officer. "One has to go back a long way in military history," says the United Service Gazette, "to find a time when women were brought within the cognizance of a military tribunal in peace time, and it is simply driving the army into ridicule and disrepute to thus inflict the stigma of a trial by court-martial on a good and deserving soldier simply because he finds, like many other Benedicts, that it is impossible to induce his wife to conform to all the usages of military law, and especially where they are supplemented by regimental fads. As the case is reported in the Indian press, the sergeant certainly seems to have had a great injustice done to him."

Captain Judenic, of the Russian army, who took part in the defense of Port Arthur, relates, in an article published in the *Eenzhenere Zhurnal* that the masses of cement in the coast batteries were protected with sheet iron against splinters caused by the enemy's projectiles, but that such splinters did not really occur and the cement when struck resisted in the best possible manner. The sheets of iron, however, formed a good protection against the flames produced by the fire of the mortars.

The United Service Gazette, of London, notes with surprise that "undeterred by the deplorable results which have followed the closing of canteens in the American Army, the Army Council, acting on the recommendations of the Committee on the Moral Welfare of the Soldier, are about to issue fresh orders anent canteen administration, with the object of restricting the sale of malt liquor. The idea they have in their minds at present is of rather a Utopian nature, for it aims at nothing less than the passing of the canteen and the substitution of a beer-selling restaurant. There is nothing new in this idea, for it was tried years ago—in the 'sixties—in India, but proved a disastrous failure, inasmuch as the restaurant became a drinking center.

The new Austrian cavalry journal contains, in a recent issue, an appreciative account of the Bulgarian cavalry. In spite of the fact that Bulgaria is a mountainous country and that the inhabitants are not naturally horsemen, the cavalry is of a high order, and has greatly improved in recent years. The officers are young and the higher ranks have not yet had much cavalry experience, but all display great zeal, ride well, and are as a rule well mounted. The non-commissioned officers, however, are not good riders and their field work is disappointing.

According to the annual dockyard expense account recently published by the British Admiralty, the total first cost of the British navy as it stands to-day was \$670,000,000, as follows: Combatant ships—armored, \$327,000,000; protected, \$98,000,000; unprotected, \$72,000,000. Nearly obsolete—Armored, \$35,000,000; protected, \$18,000,000; unprotected, \$590,000; non-combatant ships, \$31,000,000; obsolete vessels and for sale, \$24,000,000; training and guardships, \$65,000,000. Of the total sum of just over \$495,000,000 which has been spent on those ships included in the combatant section, more than \$390,000,000 has been spent within the past ten years, and of this amount over \$270,000,000 has been

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spent within the past five years. For many years the average cost price of an armored battleship was between \$3,500,000 and \$4,000,000. Nowadays it is seldom that a battleship costs less than \$5,000,000. The average price of the twelve armored vessels completed in the year 1905-6 was over \$6,000,000; the seventeen completed in 1903-4 cost an average of only \$4,150,000 each, and the three completed in 1899-1900 only \$3,500,000 each. Of torpedo-boat destroyers, the fourteen built in 1895-6 cost \$150,000; the sixteen built in 1898-9 cost \$250,000; the seventeen built in 1901-2 cost \$280,000; the sixteen built in 1905-6 cost \$350,000 (average each cost).

Writing from Tashkent, in Russian Turkestan, a correspondent of the Times of India gives an exceedingly interesting survey of the military situation in that region, including the first detailed statement of the various contingents and the strength of the forces. The total effectives of the Russian troops in Central Asia is 57,787 in peace and 99,247 in war, including forty battalions of regular infantry, forty-eight squadrons or sotnias of cavalry, two horse batteries, eleven field batteries, four mountain batteries, one howitzer battery, and eight fortress companies, besides two battalions and a company of sappers.

Foreign observers who attended the last German imperial maneuvers were greatly struck with the remarkable discipline on the march and with the endurance of the Prussian infantry. In this regard the International Review über die gesamten Armeen und Flotten gives the following information concerning certain marches executed during those maneuvers: Thus the 11th Division, which had already completed a long march on the 10th September

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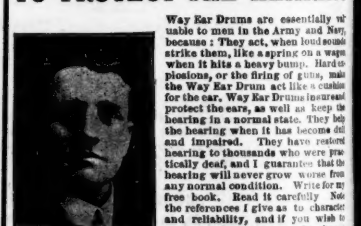
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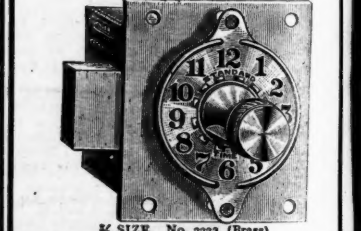
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PROPOSALS will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., until 10 o'clock a.m., April 23, 1907, and publicly opened immediately thereafter, to furnish at the navy yard, New York, N.Y., etc., a quantity of naval supplies, as follows: Sch. 575: Iron pipe and fittings.—Sch. 576: Ventilating sets, annunciators, electrical supplies.—Sch. 577: Agate bowls.—Sch. 579: Trolley hoists, die cases, chasers.—Sch. 580: Steel beams.—Sch. 581: Ash, staves, boat fenders.—Sch. 582: Spare parts for air drills, pumps, condensers.—Sch. 585: Ash, cedar, white pine, spruce.—Sch. 586: Brown metallic; linseed, mineral and paraffin dynamo oil; turpentine, interior and spar varnish, glycerin.—Sch. 587: Brass and copper pipe, iron or steel pipe.—Sch. 588: Pipe fittings, valves.—Sch. 589: Rubber bands, blank books, desk and memorandum pads; drawing, note, typewriter, carbon, and wrapping paper; pencils, shipping tags, miscellaneous stationery.—Sch. 590: Cotton canvas, laundry and toilet soap, toilet paper.—Sch. 591: Coal bucket, locomotive crane. Applications for proposals should designate the schedules desired by number. Blank proposals will be furnished upon application to the navy pay office, New York, N.Y., or to the Bureau, E. B. ROGERS, Paymaster General, U.S.N. 2-28-07.

ber, left at 1 a.m. on the 11th, and by the evening had covered a distance of sixty kilometers (about thirty-four and one-quarter miles), not counting the maneuver. The 38th Fusilier Regiment covered 220 kilometers (about 122½ miles) in four days, of which the last ninety kilometers (about fifty-one and one-quarter miles) were completed during the last thirty-six hours. These results are the more remarkable as the weather was very bad, there was much rain, and during the four days of the regular maneuvers the troops always bivouacked, and were in cantonment bivouacks.

The twelve first-class torpedoboats provided for in the British navy budget for 1906-7, and recently ordered to be built by contract, are to be numbered consecutively from 13 to 24. These boats will be larger and will have greater capacity for the storage of oil fuel than Nos. 1 to 12, which were built under the program for 1905-6, and whose length varies from 186 ft. 6 in. to 190 ft., with displacements varying from 215 to 235 tons. The new vessels will be from 173 ft. to 185 ft. in length, with displacements of from 251 to 280 tons, while their engines will be of 4,000 I.H.P. (250 in excess of Nos. 1 to 12), and their storage for oil fuel will range between twenty-three and twenty-five tons at load draught. They will steam 26 knots, and will be equipped with two 12 pr. q.f. guns and three torpedo tubes.

MOVING TARGET TRAINS.

The German army is making use of a traction engine for the moving targets considered indispensable for the training of artillery. Describing them in the Scientific American, Dr. Alfred Gradenwitz says that Fowler steam traction engines were adopted to transport the machinery required for moving the targets, and likewise to supply the necessary energy. The plant includes two steam road locomotives, two battery vans, two capstan vans, and one water van or portable water tank for carrying feed water. In addition to transporting the remaining vehicles, the engines serve for the charging of the accumulator batteries installed in the battery van by a dynamo driven through belt transmission from the flywheel. The engine has toothed gearing for two traveling speeds and differential gearing for traveling on sharp curves. On the axle of the rear running wheel has been installed a rope winch with 445 feet of wire rope, directly operated by the engine, which serves for hauling the battery, capstan vans, and other heavy loads. This device excludes any possibility of involuntary stoppage to the cars, which are about 13,200 pounds in weight.

The water tank has a capacity of 190 gallons, and the coal tank accommodates 550 pounds of coal. The capacity of the engine is 30 I.H.P. The dynamo is of a normal capacity of 10 kilowatts. Each battery van carries sixty cells located in hard-rubber boxes. Each capstan van carries four rope drums, each able to receive about 8,200 feet of wire rope of one-quarter inch diameter. The shaft of the wire rope drums is driven by two electric motors. The targets are moved forward, back-

ward, or sideways at a speed corresponding with the conditions actually obtaining in real military operations. They are made of some light stuff, such as pasteboard and linen, and are about the natural size of a man or a vehicle with its horses.

The whole outfit is used either combined or in two sets of one battery van and one capstan van each at two different places. In case cavalry targets are to be given a speed higher than 400 yards per minute, the dynamo will have to be resorted to, while accumulator battery operation is otherwise quite sufficient.

The traveling speed of a train depends on the conditions of the ground and weather, ranging in most cases between 10 and 25 miles per hour in the country.

SHORT OF BRITISH OFFICERS.

The shortage of army officers is, of course, less than it was owing to the introduction of the probationary system, but this is not bringing the right men into the service—the professional classes who would enter the army with the intention of making the service a career. The uncertainty that exists as to what is going to happen to any particular regiment or to the army as a whole, the meagreness of pay and the heavy expenses stop these men from thinking of the service as a profession. The War Office has got out of touch with the army altogether, and the continual changes of drill book and dress, and the continual "shifting of ballast" are to a great extent responsible for this state of affairs. The matter has been receiving the anxious consideration of the authorities for some time past, and attempts have been made to reduce officers' expenses, but it cannot be said any great success has attended the efforts of the War Office to make the army more popular with the class from which the commissioned ranks could be admirably recruited.—The Court Journal.

ARMY KICKS.

Said an old Colonel up at West Point: "Our Army is all out of joint, When they make a B. G. They never take me But instead some young Captain appoint." Said another one down at Monroe: "Do you think our dear Congressmen know That our small Army pay Is no bigger to-day Than it was thirty-five years ago?" —Harper's Weekly.

A SAILOR'S ADVICE.

As Admiral Bunce was coming out of the Boston Navy Yard one day he encountered a sailor very much the worse from liquor.

The Admiral, being in citizen's dress, was not recognized by the sailor, who endeavored to embrace him affectionately.

"Sir," said the indignant officer, "do you know that I am an admiral?" The sailor pulled himself together, made a drunken salute, and said: "So you are an admiral, are you? Well, you've got a blame' good job, and my advice to you is

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to keep sober and hang onto it."—April Lippincott's.

Messrs. Wilkinson & Fisher, attorneys at law, Washington, D.C., send the following list of military patents. Granted March 5: Safety device for firearms, Frank A. Beckwith; gun sight, Harry J. Wise and Thomas T. Wise; gun sight, Dean W. King, Jr.; gun sight, John Y. Bassell and Fred C. Blenkner; propulsion of submarine vessels, Simon Lake; steering and propelling mechanism for boats, William H. Fahney; submarine structure, Max E. Fester. Granted March 12: Submarine torpedoboot, Alfred Elgar; bulkhead door, hatch or other barrier, William B. Cowles; bullet, John H. Barlow; buoy, torpedo and similar device, Warren E. Hill; cartridge and process of manufacture thereof, Francis I. Du Pont; firearm, Henry M. Kolb and Charles Foehl; automatic firearm, William Mason; sights for firearms, George S. Wilcox; magazine gun, Josef Lauber; gun rack, Edwin E. Lamb. Granted March 19: Ammunition hoisting apparatus for ordnance, Arthur T. Dawson; double barreled firearm, Edward H. Elder; sight for firearms, James Windridge and George S. Wilcox; gun sight, Friedrich O. Brockhaus; gun sight, Alfred G. La Riviere; choke attachment for guns, Randolph P. Cory; heating cartridge, Albert Lang; pistol, Milton J. Shimer; rifle, Harry M. Noecker; construction of shotguns, Pascual Fittipaldi and Federico Santa Lucia. Granted March 26: Case for holding ammunition, George Schwarz; armor plate, Emil Gathmann; device for inserting explosive charges, Rosendo Torras; extractor for firearms, Victor A. Obregon; range finder, Harry

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